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FIVE CENTS A COPY

NILE BARRAGE TO IRRIGATE RICH TRACTS

Project Near Luxor First of Series Undertaken by King Fuad

WORK SPEEDED UP BY FORCE OF 7000

3000-Foot Cableway Puts Tons of Material at Any Point of Construction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—A few miles north of Luxor the Nag Hammadi Barrage, which is the first big irrigation work to be undertaken during the reign of King Fuad, is about to be completed.

The work, which will cost nearly £2,000,000, or about $10,000,000, was begun in the summer of 1927, and now a hundred sluices with a lock on the east bank stretch across the half mile of Nile.

Five hundred thousand acres of land in the Girgeh Province will be improved in fertility, since it will now depend on perennial irrigation instead of on inundation, and, when the Gebel Awlia Dam is eventually erected in the Sudan, it will counterbalance the lowering of the Nile flood above Khartum.

Such irrigation schemes assume a tremendous importance in Egypt, since the peasant farmer is entirely dependent upon the supply of water and of Nile silt. Through vast deserts stretching for miles a narrow strip of green, which is Egypt, meanders along each bank of the Nile from Cairo to the confines of the Sudan.

This narrow strip of fertility, together with the Delta lands in the north, supports an enormous population, which amounted to 14,579,880 at the 1927 census, and which has increased by about one-third in the last 30 years.

Series of Irrigation Works

Since 1900 there has been considerable activity in irrigation works. The Assuan Dam was first erected, followed by the barrages at Assiut, Zifta and Esna. Then came the heightening of the Assuan Dam and work has been in progress to heighten it again, the contract having been obtained by the Norton-Griffiths firm of London. This work has been halted awaiting an inquiry into the late Sir John's charges of interference by former Government engineers.

The best view of the Nag Hammadi Barrage works which are being constructed by the English firm, Sir John Jackson Co. Ltd., can be ob-

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Cheap Flour Puts Five-Cent Bread Back on Shelves

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With flour down to pre-war price levels, the once-familiar five-cent loaf of bread has begun to reappear in the middle West, although at the present its local appearance seems limited to the counters of the chain stores.

When the wheat market first broke, both the National Tea Company and the Atlantic & Pacific advertised 16-ounce loaves for five cents, while on Oct. 13 the latter stores announced that in the middle West they would continue to cut their prices in conformance with the reduced price of wheat and maintain those prices recently reduced.

"These further reductions are in accordance with the A. & P. policy—giving to the consumer the benefit of lower prices of raw material," the announcement said.

Their latest reductions range from 1 to 3 cents below the former average price of 10 cents.

But independent bakers have not yet shown a disposition to cut their prices and the belief that they would do so was not shared either by baking company officials here or by the American Bakers' Association, which has its headquarters here in conjunction with the American Institute of Baking.

"It takes about a barrel of flour to make 300 pounds of bread," Henry Stuude, president of the baking association, said, "and thus it would take a range of $3 in flour prices to effect a one-cent reduction in the cost of a pound of bread." But Chicago standard grade flour, it was pointed out, had not dropped $3 a barrel although in some markets it has struck the lowest levels since 1916. Since January it has dropped from $7 to $4.60 here. These trends, millers declared, have not followed the violent fluctuations in the future trading of wheat.

The claim made by the baking institute officials, that the cost of flour was relatively unimportant when balanced against other costs in the making and distribution of bread, was backed by local executives of the Ward Baking Company, who said they had not been informed by their main offices of the probability of price cuts.

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To Cross This Street One Presses a Button

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bristol, Conn.

A PEDESTRIANS' button which has been installed at Main and North Main Streets here, is the latest traffic wrinkle. When pedestrians press this button, which has been installed on a traffic light pole on the sidewalk, a yellow light appears and halts traffic so that one can cross the street safely.

The only difficulty with the installation, which is in the nature of an experiment, is that the button has been installed on only one side of the street, and pedestrians crossing from the opposite side must do so without similar assistance.

Garden Urged as U. S.-Canada Peace Marker

Flower Tract Is Aim of Plan Launched by Growers' Group at Parley

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A 1000-acre tract of flowers blooming on the border between the United States and Canada as a "living memorial to the century of peace that has existed between the neighbor countries" is the goal of a project formally launched Oct. 15 by the National Association of Gardeners in annual convention here.

Lying half in the United States and half in Canada, the International Peace Garden will be located where it will be most accessible to the largest number of visitors. It is probable that a site in New York State and Ontario will be selected. All flowers and shrubs native to both countries will be planted there, according to the association's plans. Those not thriving in the climate will be grown under glass. The garden will be presented to the Governments of Canada and the United States as mutual property when it is completed.

More than 50 national and international organizations already have announced their intention of cooperating in the establishment of the garden, Donald J. Crighton of Convent, N. J., newly elected president of the association, announced.

An international committee of prominent men and women is sponsoring the project.

Launching the general campaign for the plan, first suggested at the 1929 convention of the association in Toronto by Henry J. Moore, of Ontario, Mr. Crighton estimated that an endowment fund of $5,000,000 will be required for purchase, planting and upkeep of the 1000 acres or more. It is hoped that the garden will be widely supported by men, women and children in both nations, "in order that it may serve its purpose as a constant reminder of the amity that exists between these two great nations," he said.

The plan for the garden, it was announced, will be selected in open competition for landscape gardeners of the United States and Canada. Pointing out that the flower tract is expected to become one of the show places of North America, Mr. Crighton expressed the hope that it will become an inspiration to nations which "have only guns on their borders."

Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland, Ont., president of the Ontario Rose Society, replied that his people felt fervently grateful for the century of peace between the two countries and were glad of a way to express it. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that the force of arms will ever be necessary along the border."

Mrs. J. A. Wilson, president of the National Council of Women of Canada predicted that the international garden will be a "visualization of

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Crime Decrease Is Foreseen With Improvement of Prison

Association Parley Delegates Optimistic Over Progress With Institution of Reforms Included in Resolutions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Speakers before the American Prison Association, in the closing days of the sixtieth annual congress, have described ideal prison conditions and ideal handling of criminals which, if followed out completely would, it is contended, reduce crime to a minimum. While these consummations may be millennial in their aspect, penologists and sociologists at the congress expressed themselves as being grateful for progress thus far made and for the promise of improvements certain to come about if the program recommended by the association in its resolutions is carried out by the various states.

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, formerly professor of sociology at Smith College, and now associated with the Scripps-Howard newspapers, in an address Oct. 16 advanced the theory that there "is no such thing as the criminal." He based his contention on the fact that convicted men are mainly the victims of bad habits and evil surroundings, with a smaller percentage mentally or physically afflicted. No warden, he said, can give his convicts satisfactory food on 20 to 30 cents a day, even if buying on the most economical market.

Education of the illiterate and further training of the literate vocationally is necessary, he said. "No man can be expected to go straight if he knows no trade save that of the gunman, robber, gambler, forger or bucketshop manipulator," said Dr. Barnes. He recommended that the parole system include getting the prisoner a job before he is released.

Dr. Barnes recommended measures which should aid judges in determining whether a prisoner is reformable on nonformable, in the light of human experience. Sentences should be inflicted accordingly, he said. He deplored the results of the workings of the Baumes Law in New York, under which "a stupid man convicted of four petty felonies goes up for life, while the clever crook who has committed 100 major felonies may evade prison altogether."

Reform Determines Sentence

Under the system recommended by Dr. Barnes, the violator would be sent to prison upon the first conviction for an indeterminate sentence, and kept

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WORLD BANK READY TO LEND GERMANY AID

Reich Financial Situation Held Relatively Good by B. I. S.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEL—The directors of the Bank of International Settlements in their first meeting since June estimated the financial position of Germany as still quite good but that in the event of a sharp decline in the value of the mark, the bank was prepared to offer international assistance to prevent a recurrence of inflation.

If, however, a decline in German gold reserves and a corresponding inflation of the mark is caused by political reasons, such as nonacceptance by the Reichstag of Dr. Heinrich Bruening's financial reform plan or a Hitlerist coup d'état, it was understood the international bank's aid would not be extended. The directors decided for the time being to allow a policy of laisser faire.

The German financial situation was considered as relatively excellent, the mark being stronger than either sterling or the lira and the gold cover still exceeding by 17 per cent the 40 per cent required by law. If, however, for purely financial reasons, the German gold cover dropped to a level nearing the 40 per cent limit, then would be the time for the international bank to help. This emergency is considered still a long way off. Such aid could take the form either of a short term investment of the bank's funds in Germany or an advance to the Reichsbank.

The directors' discussions have been laborious and there has been a great deal of disagreement. This split in opinion led to a postponement of decision on some of the most important issues, including the question of increasing the membership of the board of directors. While the official attitude is that Germany needs no immediate help, the fact that France, Britain and Switzerland refrained from participating in the loan recently granted to Germany is considered as a sign of lack of confidence on the part of these countries.

BALDWIN URGES DRASTIC REFORM IN DOLE SYSTEM

Protectionist Manifesto by Conservatives Promises Immediate 'Emergency Tariff'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Conservative program for the general election, which is now regarded as an early probability in view of the growing differences in the Cabinet, is outlined in a detailed statement by Stanley Baldwin, made public Oct. 16, his main new announcement being that his party is "bent on giving immediate effect to such Imperial agreements as may be reached."

Mr. Baldwin also puts high up among his proposals "drastic reform" of the entire state unemployment system, which, as now administered, he says, has resulted in "the youth of the country being rapidly demoralised by relaxation of the conditions properly attaching to what was intended to be a true insurance scheme." Mr. Baldwin's other main promises deal with development of British trade, especially with the overseas dominions.

He will extend to Empire wheat the "quota" system which entails a fixed proportion of the United Kingdom loaf being made from British flour. This system, the manifesto says, constitutes an "antidote to dumping which tariffs alone would not supply." For British farmers a fixed price for home grown wheat is among his proposals. For some industries the extended system of "safeguarding" customs duties is promised with an immediate "emergency tariff."

This manifesto has produced immediate repercussions. Ramsay MacDonald, in the Labor Party organ sums up his party's attitude to it by declaring "there is a dole in it for everybody except the working class." Other Labor speakers are also emphatic.

It is significant, nevertheless, that while Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told bankers and merchants at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Oct. 15 that he would do everything possible to avoid having to impose any new taxation, Sir Oswald Mosley, whose influence has become a very important factor in Labor Party councils, speaking simultaneously at the National Labor Club, advocated the imposition of a protective tariff. Such a tariff, Sir Oswald said, should be subject to the condition that the industries benefited should satisfy an inquiry that they were maintaining lowest production costs with maximum efficiency and paying a good wage to workers. The Labor Party is thus sharply divided.

The Liberals, on the other hand, are united in opposing its main proposals. This is shown by resolutions put forward in behalf of the executive of this organization at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Torquay Oct. 16, which emphasize the "danger of protection." One of them goes on to declare that a general reduction of tariffs is "as necessary for the peace and prosperity of the world as a general reduction of armaments." Another calls for a lead in coöperation with other free trade or low tariff countries in a movement in that direction.

Right Wing Conservatives would have liked to see Stanley Baldwin go a good deal further in committing himself to tariffs. Lord Beaverbrook's clique, in particular, attacks the manifesto as ineffectual since it makes no clear pronouncement upon the burning question of food taxation. Its frankly protectionist character, however, is recognized upon all sides and there is a feeling of relief, besides, that the manifesto leaves the party, upon which is expected to devolve the responsibility for government in the event of the present Administration's defeat, not tied to details which might prove an embarrassment hereafter.

NEW YORK MILLS REOPEN

WHITEHALL, N. Y. (AP)—Announcement was made here Oct. 15 that the Champlain Silk Mills would resume full-time operations immediately, and that work would be available for approximately 1200 persons in the near future.

EVEN MODERATE DRINKING FOUND DRIVING MENACE

Experiments Show Reactions Slowed by Very Small Amount of Alcohol

Safety of the highways is threatened by the extremely moderate drinker as well as the drunken driver, according to laboratory experiments carried on by Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Boston nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution.

In a statement issued by the Opposed-to-Repeal Committee, Dr. Benedict quotes evidence showing that "extraordinarily small amounts of alcohol taken by men with good, normal control, seriously impair their capacity for any mechanical operation."

"If," Dr. Benedict points out, "a small amount of alcohol will make it impossible for a man to quickly move his eyes from one point to another point without, in the first place, slowing his reactions and in the second place making his search for each point uncertain, dulled, wavering, it is obvious that no man with that amount of alcohol in his body can drive an automobile with the highest degree of efficiency, and who can say today that the highest degree of efficiency is not necessary to avoid our appalling list of accidents?"

"I am hoping," Dr. Benedict says, "that soon some committee will make a careful analysis of every automobile accident in the State of Massachusetts, and perhaps other states, and find the true state with regard to the correlation between the accident and the question of alcohol figuring in the situation.

"Of course, those instances where alcohol has been taken greatly to excess are perfectly obvious. Many other instances will undoubtedly escape. Practically no cases will be ascribed to alcohol unjustly.

"I am sure that such an analysis would fully confirm our definite findings in the laboratory, which leads us to a conclusion that alcohol in any appreciable amounts is detrimental to safe automobile driving."

Canadian Condemns 'Control' of Liquor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Stating that government control of liquor was a failure, E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, in a recent address said that if he were interested in the manufacture or sale of liquor he would regard government control as being the "most admirable system that could be devised."

Mr. Drury gave the following reasons why the liquor interests should think well of government control: It removes from the drink traffic its ancient stigma, and makes it "respectable"; it puts the drink traffic behind the finances of the nation and entrenches it behind the financial needs of the public treasury; it has opened up a reputable field of consumption which had never been touched. "Our young people as never before are being brought in contact with liquor," said Mr. Drury.

Deploring the fact that there were over 30,000 home brewing permits in Ontario in addition to 416,000 permits taken out in 1929, Mr. Drury said: "So long as you pious people of Ontario take out these permits; as long as you show that zeal for temperance, then we must have government control. In the meantime, prohibition is a dead letter unless we have a certain man behind the gun—the name of that individual is Public Opinion."

Haircut and 27 Cents in Bushel of Wheat

SPARTA, Mich. (AP)—The barbers of Sparta have agreed to cut hair for wheat. For one bushel of wheat any farmer living in these parts can obtain an artistic haircut and 27 cents cash farm relief.

The decision to accept wheat instead of money was reached at a meeting of all Spartan tonsorial artists at which the present plight of the agricultural industry was discussed.

Wheat is selling here for 67 cents a bushel and a trim is valued at 40 cents. Chickens belonging to Sparta barbers will benefit by the offer.

Jobs for Winter to Be Given New York Heads of Families

Men High in Affairs of Business and Finance Donate Services to Raising Money to Put 10,000 Men on Payroll

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Financial and business leaders of the city have organized to raise $150,000 weekly for the employment of 10,000 heads of families through the winter. Announcement of their organization under the name of the Emergency Employment Committee was made on Oct. 15 by Seward Prosser, chairman of the board of the Bankers' Trust Company. Mr. Prosser will act as chairman of an executive committee.

The money will be distributed through the charity organization society and the association for improving the condition of the poor, coöperating largely with the department of parks, which is relied upon to find work for between 3000 and 5000 men. A daily wage of $3 will be offered, with five days of work a week, giving a weekly salary of $15, the minimum upon which the charitable societies estimate a family can live in New York.

In addition to Mr. Prosser, members of the executive committee are Frederic W. Allen, George F. Baker Jr., Cornelius N. Bliss, Willis H. Booth, George B. Case, Thomas Cochrane, S. Sloan Colt, Guy Emerson, Col. Michael Friedsam, Walter S. Gifford, S. R. Guggenheim, Charles Hayden, Thomas W. Lamont, Gordon S. Rentschler, Charles H. Sabin, Alfred W. Smith, J. Barstow Smull, Myron C. Taylor, Paul M. Warburg, Richard Whitney, Albert H. Wiggin, William H. Woodin and Owen D. Young.

Guy Emerson, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company, said that the details had not yet been worked out.

"The committee thus far formed is only a small part of the organization we hope to build up in a short time," Mr. Emerson said. "We expect to raise the money or we would not have attempted it. New Yorkers have never failed in the past when a worth-while appeal was made, and I do not think they will now."

Mr. Prosser said the two major charitable organizations were receiving extraordinary demands at present.

"To cope with the situation over the winter they will require the sum we expect to raise over and above their ordinary winter requirements," he said. "The present effort, therefore, is in addition to the regular appeal of these societies.

"Every man at the organization meeting agreed without reservation that the present employment situation was of such a nature that it con-

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BRITAIN AIMS TO END DOMINION COMPETITION

Import Boards Suggested at Imperial Conference for Bulk Purchases

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme to bring the dominion delegations into direct contact with British manufacturers, with a view to the definite abolition of competition between British and dominion industries, was discussed by the heads of delegations at the Imperial Conference meeting on Oct. 16. The project was referred for detailed consideration to the Committee for Inter-Imperial Coöperation under the chairmanship of William Graham, secretary of the Board of Trade.

The proposal, which emanated in the first instance, from James H. Scullin, Australian Prime Minister, is that a list of articles should be drawn up, which the Dominions do not intend to manufacture themselves and that the British manufacturer should be offered the first refusal in the Dominion market by means of tariff preference against foreign-made articles.

Coupled with this there is a prospect of a definite guarantee being given to purchase a minimum quantity yearly, something on the lines followed in the trade treaty signed last year between Great Britain and the Argentine whereby the two countries undertook to buy not less than £8,700,000 worth of each other's goods each year for two years.

Another scheme sent to the Graham committee was one to set up import boards in Britain for the bulk purchase of Dominion produce—the idea being to "tie in" these boards with the purchase of any wheat or other commodities which Britain might bind itself to take under the quota system.

The whole discussion is still in an extremely fluid state and none of the participants are bound to any particular solution. But it is becoming more and more evident that some, at any rate, of the Dominions are prepared to accept the quota system as an alternative to the extension of tariff preference on foodstuffs and that the Labor Cabinet wants to link the question of quota, which has the approval of the Stanley Baldwin section of the Conservative Party, with import boards. Other political parties regard this as purely a socialistic proposal.

As the decisions of the Imperial Conference will have to be implemented by legislation in the British Parliament in which the Labor Government is a minority, a keen political struggle will be bound to follow.

PUBLIC WARNED TO CALL HALT ON RISING TAXATION

Bankers Shown Per Capita Tax in 1923, $22.66—In 1928, $77.39

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The "Let George do it" attitude of the public is costing American municipalities future revenues now being spent on luxuries, while administration of these municipalities is being intrusted to politicians who have no business ability, said Silas H. Strawn of Chicago at the concluding session of the Investment Bankers' Association of America convention here Wednesday.

Cities must adhere to their budgets, said Mr. Strawn, who was head of the Citizens' Committee which rescued Chicago from financial difficulties this year, in warning the investment bankers on the present great increase in the nation's tax burden.

Public indifference is the principal cause of the increase in municipal taxes, which is more than 100 per cent to every 20 per cent increase in population, the Chicago attorney said.

"The average business man is so engrossed in his own affairs," he said, "he does not know our public expenditures absorb 14 per cent of our national income, and that our per capita taxes in 1923 were $22.66, as against $77.39 per capita in 1928. If he is a stockholder in a corporation, he probably has not thought of the fact that 30 cents out of every dollar of its profit goes for taxes.

"How much larger can the tax burdens become without confiscation?" the bankers were asked. "Has not the time come when the taxpayer must have more concern about the manner in which his rapidly increasing tax contribution to the cost of government is spent? Public officials are more often concerned about getting budget increases than decreases.

"Now is the opportune moment for every municipality to get its house in order by consolidating its tax consuming units, by putting its taxing machinery on a natural scientific basis, by carefully preparing and observing its budget, by incurring no unnecessary obligations and by inaugurating and pursuing a plan of most rigid economy. This imposes on the banker the task, if not indeed the responsibility, of taking an active and vigorous part in the governmental affairs of his city."

After giving the bankers a picture of the situation handled by his committee in Chicago, where, he declared, "a state of anarchy was imminent," Mr. Strawn added:

"May I indulge the hope that our Chicago experience may result in the organization of citizens' committees in other cities, not in an emergency to meet a crisis, but to commence their work early and pursue it with vigilance to the end that the holders of municipal securities may confidently rely, not only upon the legality, but upon the soundness of their investments. Such committees are already at work in several cities, among others the city of New Orleans."

"We will soon catch up," on over-building, the result of "easy money and business optimism," the report of the association's real estate securities committee declared when accepted Wednesday.

JUGOSLAVIA ASKS BIDS FOR $36,000,000 WORKS

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP) — The Ministry of Public Works and Traffic on Oct. 16 asked for bids for railway and road construction to cost $36,000,000. American, French and German bids already have been received.

The work is to be paid for with 15 year treasury bills at 7 per cent, the issue price to be not under 92. The Government reserves the right to repay the bills three years after completion of the work or to convert them into bonds to run 30 years.

GREEN WANTS COMMITTEE TO PLAN WORK

Requests That Hoover Name Group to Avert Future Unemployment

NO DOLE WANTED, FEDERATION STATES

But Mobilization of All Work Finding Agencies Is Strongly Urged

Immediate formation of a planning committee on public works to avert future unemployment is to be requested of President Hoover by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the presidents of the departments of the federation.

Backing up the nation-wide mobilization of governmental and private agencies to solve unemployment, adopted as the federation policy for speedy relief, this action defines one specific measure of stabilization.

Immediately upon conclusion of the convention in Boston, expected by Oct. 18, the executive council, under instructions voted by the federation Oct. 15 and 16, is to prepare and lay before Mr. Hoover a program reaching to every community in the United States, and including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Canada.

The proposal for a long range planning committee is to come to Mr. Hoover as one of 12 measures he recommended to President Harding in 1921 when serving as chairman of a committee to study unemployment. The federation calls for the putting into effect of this planning board at once.

A resolution asking that patent laws be investigated with a view to preventing wholesale displacement of workers by machines, was referred to the executive council. "Yellow dog contracts" were condemned as a coercive means to keep workers from organizing to obtain better working conditions. The federation voted to continue its unflinching fight to end this form of labor document.

Further vigilance was resolved in connection with legislation for the conscription of private property in time of war by Congress, now pending. During the last session, the exemption of labor from such conscription was given recognition, the committee reported.

Opposition to unrestricted immigration was again officially adopted as the federation policy. Passage of the King bill, providing for appropriations to maintain a border patrol to enforce

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Vote to Decide Women's Right to Hold Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma voters will have an opportunity to break down one of the few remaining barriers against equality of women at the general election, Nov. 4, when an amendment giving them the right to hold major state offices will be submitted.

A writ of mandamus was granted Oct. 14 by the State Supreme Court compelling the Secretary of State, the Board of Affairs and the State Election Board, to submit the question. The writ was requested by Mrs. Lamar Looney, former state Senator.

An amendment proposed by a joint Senate resolution, March 27, 1923, was submitted Oct. 2, 1923, but the Governor later held that the question had not been submitted properly. It carried at that time 173,262 to 86,445. The Supreme Court now holds that the resolution is still in effect, since it did not specify at any particular election.

Approval of the amendment would allow women to hold the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Examiner and Inspector.

British Halt Fresh Chinese 'Red' Attack

HANKOW (AP)—Steps to combat a renewed outbreak of "Red" marauders along the Yangtse River were taken Oct. 16 after Communist shore batteries had attacked one British and two American vessels.

"Red" cannonaders fired Oct. 15 on the Bee, flagship of the British Yangtse patrol carrying Admiral McLean, commander-in-chief. The Bee was not harmed. Later the same gang fired upon two American commercial vessels and a Chinese ship but none was harmed.

When the "Red" battery opened up on the British gunboat Teal the latter returned the fire, silencing the attack. The Teal then landed an armed party which captured one cannon. British and Japanese authorities decided to maintain one gunboat each at Changsha, Hunan, which means the vessels will be isolated until the rise in the river next spring. American authorities, it was understood, decided to station a gunboat at Yochow, at the head of Tungting Lake, not wishing to risk sending a vessel to Changsha.

New Coast-to-Coast Air Mail Line Opens With Officials Riding on the First Leg

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Practical operation of the new Atlanta to Los Angeles "all weather" air mail route was started Oct. 16 as Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and other officials, here by plane from Atlanta, reviewed the success of the first day's schedules.

The planes of Southern Air Fast Express, Inc., from Atlanta to Dallas, Dallas to Atlanta, Dallas to Los Angeles and Los Angeles to Dallas, all arrived Oct. 15 with their cargoes of mail and passengers, although delayed in several instances by receptions and celebrations. The official party remained here overnight.

Mr. Brown seemed greatly pleased, attired in a "10-gallon" hat, typifying the West he had reached by a swift flight.

"The Post Office Department is not merely setting up a system for the movement of mails," he said, "but is trying to develop a transportation system to serve the entire nation, by carrying passengers as well as mail."

He termed the mail contracts given the air companies "subsidies" and declared such contracts could not be continued indefinitely.

He also pointed out that although the United States is not warlike in its aviation development, the emergency value of commercial air lines cannot be denied.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, here from Oklahoma City, saw in the new line another element of defense and preparedness. Mr. Hurley was presented with a 10-gallon hat and was made a deputy sheriff of Tarrant County.

The passengers in the official party on the inaugural trip included F. G. Coburn, president of the aviation corporation; Elinor Smith and Ruth Nichols, nationally known women pilots; W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

BERLIN STRIKERS AGGREGATE 130,000

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Metal Industrialists Union met Oct. 15 to consider the situation brought about through the reduction of wages. It has accepted the arbitrator's award, which provides for reducing wages 8 per cent for workmen over 18 years of age and 6 per cent for those under 18 and for women. It will now lay its decision before the Government, which after further negotiations will give final judgment.

In the meantime 130,000 workers are striking, including 42,000 women. In some factories, however, 20 per cent are still working, and at the Siemens Company 20,000 men are at work. In some parts of Berlin strike-breakers have been molested and obliged to seek the protection of the police.

SHANGHAI BUILDS 17-STORY STRUCTURE

SHANGHAI (AP)—What is said to be the tallest building in China, a 17-story apartment structure situated in the heart of the residential district, is now under construction in Shanghai.

The building is being erected on modern lines and will be fitted with the latest conveniences and luxuries. The ground floor will house a talking motion picture theater.

Post Office Buys New Chicago Site Above Tracks Entering Union Station

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Discarding the conventional land, which it has used from the beginning of post offices, the Federal Government has purchased air rights here for what, it is said, will be the world's largest post office. To do this it had to discard a $4,500,000 block of real estate it bought a few years ago before building above railroad tracks became a triumph here.

The new location comprises a tract 800 by 300 feet above the railroads running into the new union station. Such mail as is destined for these important lines can be given them by gravity.

The new post office will make the third great Chicago structure to rise above the tracks on strategic land along the Chicago River. The handsome skyscraper of the Chicago Daily News, followed by the world's largest commercial building, the Merchandise Mart, blazed the trail for the post office.

The deal closed by the Government calls for the payment of $5,500,000. This includes the purchase of the seven-story Chicago Parcel Post Terminal. Air rights made it possible to place the new post office adjacent to the parcel post headquarters. The two will be merged or the present parcel post building torn down and the post office extended over its site.

Cost of the new post office may run between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000, it is said. It has to be built so as to allow a street to be carried through it later. Chicago's city plans call for opening a thoroughfare some day through the site.

German Voting Booths Follow Mountaineers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH — The authorities here have decided that excursions shall not interefere with the duties of a German citizen.

On the occasion of the elections to the Reichstag an election booth was established on the Zugspitze, the highest summit in Germany, so that mountaineers who happened to be near could record their vote.

RACE POSTPONED AS BLUENOSE REPAIRS MAST

Disappointment to Thebaud Backers Who See Storm Subside

By a Staff Correspondent

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—What was to have been the fifth attempt to sail out the second contest between the Canadian fishing schooner Bluenose of Lunenberg, N. S., and the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester in the international fishermen's match off Cape Ann was called off by the race committee on Oct. 16, when Capt. Angus Walters announced that repairs to the rigging of the Bluenose, strained in the gale during the previous encounter, could not be completed in time to start. The announcement came after the committee had postponed the start until 11 o'clock.

The schooners lay alongside at Davis Wharf during the afternoon. Aloft, on the fore masthead of the big Lunenburg fishermen, riggers were hard at work strengthening the hounds which had allowed the standing rigging to settle several inches. It was considered fortunate that the Bluenose's foremast didn't go by the board in the gale, Oct. 15 as a result of the mishap.

The postponement was disappointing to the race enthusiasts in Gloucester, who foresaw another victory and the consequent winning of the match for the Thebaud due to the fact that the gale and heavy sea had subsided and a moderate to fresh nor'easter was blowing over the course. The sky was overcast and there was a penetrating chill to the autumn air. In the harbor and in the waterfront streets, men were clad in oilskins and sou'westers to shed the occasional rain squalls.

Breasting the blast of a northeast gale which whipped the waters off Cape Ann into a welter of graybeards, Bluenose Oct. 15 had pitched and pounded her way to a commanding lead over the Thebaud in the fourth attempt to sail the second race, when the race was declared no contest. Shortly before 1 o'clock the race committee aboard the destroyer Conyngham was forced to call off the contest and order it to be resailed because the home buoy of the 18-mile triangular course was found to have been swept away by the heavy wind and sea.

The Bluenose, leading by at least two miles on the third leg of the first time around the course, had stood too far in toward the Magnolia shore in the low visibility caused by the heavy rain squalls which were constantly beating down the tops of the steep-breaking waves, before Capt. Angus Walters discovered the oversight in his navigation.

The Thebaud, far astern, had awakened to the situation in time to haul up to where the buoy should have been moored, thereby reducing the lead of the Bluenose to about a mile, but with the buoy off station there was nothing to be done but declare the race no contest.

Shortly before the start of the race it was announced that Capt. Ben Pine was not able to sail in charge of the Thebaud, and that Charles Johnson, mate of the Gloucester vessel, would go for master.

It was typical Grand Banks weather which greeted the schooners when they moved out into the tumbling water beyond Dog Bar breakwater. The wind was blowing from the northeast, piping close to 20 knots, and more in the puffs. The vessels went through their customary paces down to leeward of the line. Not a spectator boat was on hand for the start; but there was a handful of people near the lighthouse on Eastern Point.

Out on the ragged surface of the sea, the schooners were careening under four lower sails and flying jibs. Captain Walters decided to set his main topsail, as the kite was almost sheeted home. The Bluenose at once was hove down, and the Lunenberg skipper had it smothered in a hurry.

Course signal number one was broken out from the mast of the committee boat, the destroyer Conyngham, sending the racers on an 18-mile triangle, giving them a 6-mile beat to windward on the first leg to a turning mark off Thatcher Island.

Both boats were moving in around Eastern Point when the warning signal was sounded at 9:55. Captain Johnson had his schooner in the favored berth. She hauled up astern of the committee boat, ranging up to windward with a good way on and just 15 seconds after the starting signal, the Gloucester boat cut the line, diving into the long surges sweeping in from the back shore of Cape Ann.

It was a stirring start, the best of the series. Bluenose hauled around and crossed the line half a minute or more astern of the Yankee schooner. Both boats had doused their jib topsails, preferring to climb up the breeze under mainsails, foresails, jibs and jumbos. They were heeling well over in their lightened trim, and a white smother boiled under their lee rails while they romped up the wind.

Bluenose was gaining fast on the heels of the Thebaud, standing up better to the headseas which were pounding the bows of the two boats. With the Canadian champion threatening seriously, Captain Johnson luffed up to the windward while his crew hauled in the mainsheet, getting the big boom nearly flat in board.

It was a good move and soon the Thebaud began to work out on her rival, holding higher to the course, which was about southeast. The mark bore about northeast, but the vessels were going on a long port tack a few points to the southward of it.

The breeze continued to gain in strength, going as high as 30 knots, and showing an inclination to hold there. It was a good fishermen's weather. Both boats were sending their bows deep into the steep headseas and the spray was flying halfway up their foremasts.

The accompanying fleet of Coast Guard patrol boats, going over the deserted course as a mere formality, were making heavy weather of it. The small picket boats at times were nearly smothered in surf. Visibility was getting poorer as the vessels came along, getting thicker with each rain squall which swept down on the course. The skippers might have had difficulty finding the flag at the first turn, but for the fact that the committee boat steamed over to form a line opposite the mark for the turn.

Both skippers were engaging in bits of sailing strategy in the long windward climb. Captain Walters, finding his schooner falling astern after the Thebaud had hauled down her mainsheet closer, finally elected to sail through the Gloucester vessel's lee. He gave the big Lunenburger's canvas a good rap full, going wide of the course to forge out with a big burst of speed, such as one would see in slipping the leash on a hard-tugging bulldog. The Nova Scotian tacked soon after.

The boats began to converge on the course to the mark. Bluenose, being on the starboard tack, had the right of way, but was obliged to cross under the stern of the Gloucester schooner. Captain Walters was gaining ground quickly. When the Bluenose crossed, Johnson tacked the Thebaud to starboard, trying to hold the big Canadian racer under his lee.

The Thebaud didn't have sufficient way in the strong head sea and she got "in irons." She was more than a minute working out and finally the Gloucester skipper had to fill away on the port tack again to gather sufficient way for another attempt. Again he tacked, but Thebaud's head wouldn't swing enough to get her booms across. It was apparent that his lack of experience at the Thebaud's wheel was proving a severe handicap.

Meanwhile the Bluenose was bearing down on the first mark, turning far in the lead. Captain Johnson succeeded in getting about on the third attempt. He was more than five minutes behind at the first turn. In an effort to overhaul the fast-stepping down easter, the Gloucester crew set their main topsail for the broad reach down the second leg.

The weather was getting thicker and heavy rain squalls added to the wildness of the scene. Both vessels were bowling along with booms way out. Their crews were strung out along the weather rails, all of them wearing oilskins, sou'westers and seaboots. Both boats seemed to romp along as though they were enjoying the boisterous conditions.

On the third leg, back to the starting point, Bluenose was steadily working out a big lead, by fore-reaching her Gloucester rival. Visibility was constantly going lower increasing the skippers' difficulty as well as the race committee's. The contest assumed an entirely different aspect shortly before noon when the Bluenose, failing to locate the home buoy off Eastern Point, steered wide off the course before noticing her mistake.

Captain Walters hauled up under the Magnolia shore and it was a long beat for him in making up the lost ground. Captain Johnson saw the mistake in time to head up somewhat on the true course, and the Canadian's lead was cut down to little better than a mile. Both boats were at least a mile to leeward of the true course.

The vessels had worked along for considerable distance before it was noticed that the buoy had apparently been swept out of position in the gale and had been blown down toward Norman's Woe.

The race committee had no alternative other than to call off the contest, and order it to be resailed. It was a great misfortune to the racers who were giving a fine exhibition of sailing as carried on by offshore fishermen. It was particularly disappointing to the crew of the Lunenberg boat who had been hoping for just such weather to show up the fast paces of their champion, especially as they were sufficiently out ahead to prove that they had every chance of winning in the gale that was steadily making up. It was at 12:48 o'clock the committee ordered the vessels to stop racing.

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Outlook on Business Continues Brighter

CHEERFULNESS over the business outlook is spreading. A better tone has developed in the New York stock market and improved sentiment is reported by the hardware trade.

Grain exports for the week ended Oct. 11 totaled 2,260,000 bushels, a gain of 480,000 bushels over the preceding week. Cotton consumption in September showed a gain over August.

FARMS TO BE STUDIED BY NEW HAMPSHIRE

In view of the reduction of 27.6 per cent in the number of New Hampshire's farms since 1920, reported in the federal census figures, an "intensive and exhaustive" official survey of the farm abandonment problem in that State will be undertaken under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, Andrew L. Felker, commissioner, declared, in commenting on the situation.

In Connecticut there is no need to worry, according to Sidney A. Edwards, director of the bureau of markets of the Connecticut Department of Agriculture. He said that although the number of farms in this state has decreased 22.8 per cent during the last 10 years, the Connecticut agriculturists are producing more than when the farms were more numerous.

IMPORTERS OF WOOL TO AID BOSTON PORT

Wool importers at Boston have assured Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, that they will arrange to ship large lots of wool coming direct to the United States, from long distances, direct to Boston, increasing the business of this port, following the proposal made to them by the Port Authority some time ago.

On wool shipped to England or the continent and then reshipped to north Atlantic ports, it is not always possible to route it direct to Boston, but whenever possible Australian, New Zealand, South African and South American wool shipments in volume, will be shipped on vessels coming to Boston rather than to other north Atlantic ports for transshipment via rail.

DRY LAW SUPPORT GROUPS TO MEET

The Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Constitution Defense Committees will hold a joint meeting in reference to the retention of our state liquor enforcement law, at the Theodore Roosevelt School, Eggleston Square, Roxbury, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m.

The following will be the speakers: Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, the Rev. Charles C. Keith, Edward F. Lyons Jr. and Elihu Stone, Assistant United States Attorney. The meeting is open to the public.

ELY WET PROGRAM CALLED 'ANTI-SAFE'

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—The Hampshire County Women's Christian Temperance Union sent a letter to Joseph B. Ely Oct. 15 telling the Democratic candidate for Governor he was in no position to talk about highway safety when he was running on a wet platform.

The women suggested that if there ever was an anti-safe highway movement, it was the movement for repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law.

CHICAGO VALUATION UP

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's assessed valuation for 1929 was $2,743,905,150, or $81,800,069 higher than the final 1928 valuation as fixed by the Board of Review.

New England News Told in Short Form

DARTMOUTH GETS AMULETS

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Announcement was made here Oct. 15 that Dartmouth College has received a gift of 55 Egyptian amulets from Mrs. Maribel Pratt of New York. The collection is said to be the only complete one in existence and is valued at $100,000. The amulets have been on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum in New York for two years and were immediately placed on exhibition here in Baker Library. The amulets are cut from stone and were carried as talismen.

FARM BOARD HEAD TO SPEAK

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is to be the speaker at the first of the fall series of assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 20, it is announced. George W. Wickersham former attorney-general, is to speak Dec. 4, and other prominent speakers are being arranged for the other meetings of the series.

ADULT TEACHERS' COURSE

A fifteen lesson course in problems and procedures in adult alien education, under the auspices of state university extension, will begin Friday, Oct. 24, at 7:30 p. m. in Boston Teachers College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, Boston. Miss Mary L. Guyton, state supervisor of adult alien education will be the instructor of the course.

SENATOR WALSH TO PRESIDE

The Democratic state committee on Oct. 15 announced that Senator David I. Walsh will preside over the mass meeting on Aug. 26 in the Boston Arena, at which Alfred E. Smith, former Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will be the leading speaker. At the same time it was disclosed that Mayor Curley of Boston will be asked to preside over the ratification meeting at Symphony Hall on Oct. 20.

PARKS HEAD TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARIEN, Conn.—Frederic C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut, will speak at the tree-planting services at the Mather homestead here Oct. 19, in memory of Stephen T. Mather, first director of the national parks of the United States. Horace M. Albright, present director, will also speak.

YALE TO HEAR PUBLISHER

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher ofthe Chicago Tribune, will give the first of the lectures of the foundation recently established at Yale University by Paul Block of New York City. He will speak at Yale Oct. 20 on the subject "The Newspaper as a Business Enterprise."

E. H. WILSON HAS PASSED ON

Ernest Henry Wilson, curator of the Harvard Arboretum, who, with his wife was killed in an automobile mishap Oct. 15, near Worcester, Mass., was a naturalist, author and botanist of world-wide reputation. During 11 years of travel in China, Japan, India, Australia, South Africa and other remote sections of the globe, he collected many valuable specimens for the Arboretum. He held several medals including the Victoria Medal of Honor and the Geoffrey St. Hilaire gold medal.

VERMONT FLYING CLUB FORMS

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The first flying club in Vermont, according to the belief of its organizers, was announced here, Oct. 15. Ten young men from the city and 10 from the University of Vermont will make up the membership, which is limited to 20.

NEWPORT FLEET IS WINNER

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, commander of the First Naval District, came here from Boston Oct. 15 with his staff to present to the Ninth Fleet Division of Naval Reserves of this city the Naval Reserves' efficiency trophy. The Newport division won the trophy with a percentage of 87.8 in competition with 147 other divisions in the country.

COLLECTOR DONATES STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alpheus B. Slater has presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society a collection of postage stamps for which he recently refused a collector's offer for $20,000. It is described by the society as being the most valuable single gift to be received by the organization.

NAVY AWARDS CONTRACT

WASHINGTON (AP)—A contract was awarded by the navy Oct. 16 to the Newport Contracting & Engineering Company, Inc., Lee Hall, Va., to rebuild the piers at the submarine base, New London, Conn., for $114,496.

NEW TUG TO SERVE BAY

Boston will have a new harbor and bay tug with the placing in commission of the new tug Luna, built at Salomon's Maryland, and fitted at the Atlantic Works, Boston. It is owned by the Mystic Steamship Company and is to be given a trial trip Oct. 17 in Boston harbor, prior to which luncheon is to be served at the Boston Yacht Club to invited guests.

BOSTON REGISTRATION HEAVY

Registration in Boston for the state election closed Oct. 15 with a total of 273,593, the third largest number of persons to register for a state election. Hyde Park turned in the largest total with 16,061 registering, with Ward 21, West Roxbury, second, turning in a total of 15,909. Women registering totaled 123,390, while the men's total was 150,203.

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An Exclusive New Novelty
Pewter Desk Set featuring that well-known, amusing character, "SNUBS"—priced without fountain pen,
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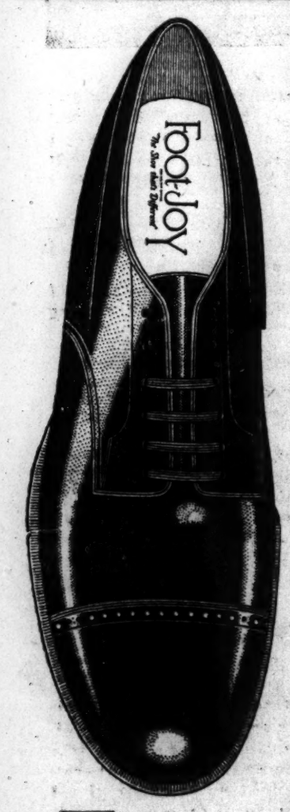

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"CANADA DRY"

REICHSTAG TOLD FINANCE POLICY MUST BE BACKED

Dr. Bruening Takes Firm Line in Speech at Opening of Parliament

BERLIN (AP)—Defiant of Communist interruptions and with a heavy guard of police around the Reichstag building to prevent repetition of the rioting of Oct. 13, Dr. Heinrich Bruening Oct. 16 laid down his Government economic policies and asserted that the dictatorial financial decrees of last July must not be abrogated.

Within five minutes of the beginning of the session, and as the Chancellor rose to speak, disorders began and there were Communist cries of "Down with the hunger dictator!"

However, the Chancellor plunged quickly into his address and was able to continue with the exposition of the plans which he and his Cabinet had made to pull the German Republic through the political crisis now facing it.

Although disturbed by a grave strike among the metal workers, affecting 126,000 workers in Berlin, and with the Communists and Fascists in an evidently hostile mood, the Chancellor boldly declared that the Government will fight with all parliamentary means for its financial plans.

Effect of Trade Depression

Declaring that world-wide economic depression had struck Germany especially hard, he said the Government would submit its plans in the form of a bill.

It was under Article 48 of the Constitution that the Bruening Government in July issued a series of financial decrees after Parliament had been adjourned in the midst of an uproar over the economic program. These decrees, while dictatorial in nature, must receive the approval of the succeeding Parliament, and the present pronouncement of the Chancellor put the issue squarely before the Reichstag.

Despite the greatest economy, the Chancellor said, there will be a deficit for the year of from 450,000,000 marks ($112,500,000) to 600,000,000 marks, consequently a loan will be necessary which can be obtained under satisfactory conditions.

Turning to the departure of capital from Germany, the Chancellor exclaimed:

"The money market, which up to the elections has been unusually liquid, has since changed completely. Foreign credits have been withdrawn. Numerous Germans are lacking in patriotic spirit or in their delusion have put their savings in foreign securities. . . . Consequent lack of confidence in Germany has greatly harmed our finances, thrown us back economically and increased the number of unemployed. Otherwise presumably the German money market would have been in a position to furnish the means to overcome the difficulties of next winter. I appeal to you to have the same faith in German industry and government as in foreign countries."

Need for Sacrifice

He emphasized that the foreign loan is dependent on the passage of laws safeguarding its repayments. All sections of the people must bear sacrifices and he appealed to government employees especially to do their part.

He promised that the unemployed would be cared for and that the farmers, whose condition, especially in eastern Germany, is deplorable, would be relieved in every possible way.

With reference to foreign policy, the Chancellor asserted that the German Government would pursue its program of restoring Germany to moral and material equality with other nations "as heretofore by peaceful means."

Rebuking the critics of the peaceful rapprochement program of the late Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor said that his Government declined "to be a party to any policy of adventure." Nevertheless, he made it plain that the Reich does not consider that the former allied nations have done their part in rebuilding a peacful world.

"What has most deeply wounded our people, and particularly our German youth," he said, "is the fact that, after the first severe dissillusionment over the non-fulfillment of the 14 points of President Wilson, not even the Versailles Treaty is being fulfilled by the other side in those of its provisions favorable to us.

Attacks Militarism in Europe

"The word that was pledged to us; that the compulsory disarmament of Germany would be followed by the voluntary disarmament of the others has so far not been brought near realization."

He charged that many of the nations were continuing to increase their armaments, calmly ignoring treaties and endangering the security and peace of the world.

The Chancellor pledged that Germany's defensive forces would be developed to the limit permitted by the Treaty of Versailles, but served notice that the Reichswehr could not be dragged into politics.

Discussing the Young plan, the Chancellor said economic conditions in Germany and the world had become worse month by month.

He continued: "The authors of the Young plan clearly realized that Germany's ability to pay reparations depends on the extension of world trade and the stability of international finance.

ADVERTISING CALLED NEW PRINTING ROLE

Half of Entire Industry Now Said to Be Trade Promotion

Printing's principal rôle has changed from that of "art preservative of all arts" to "art promotive of all business," Ernest Elmo Calkins, president of Calkins & Holden of New York, declared in an address, Oct. 16, before the forty-fourth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Advertising has now become at least half of the entire printing industry, Mr. Calkins said. Advertising is also responsible for the fact that there is more good printing and more appreciation of good printing on the part of the general public than there has ever been, he declared.

The printing industry is almost unique, he pointed out, in that the machine age has not brought mass production of printing, but with the advent of machinization the quality of printing has also steadily advanced.

William Pfaff of New Orleans was chosen president of the organization for the coming year. Other officers selected by the nominating committee, without opposition, were: Julius S. Weyl of Philadelphia, first vice-president; John R. Demarest of New Haven, Conn., second vice-president, and Albert C. Held of Pittsburgh, third vice-president. Mr. Pfaff had served as chairman of the board of directors of the organization during the past year.

Marketing and sales problems were discussed by other speakers at the Oct. 16 session. George R. Keller, retiring president of Typothetæ, presided. The entire convention recessed for the afternoon for a trip to Lexington and Concord and other historic points of interest around Boston.

Concerted action on the part of all printers in the United States to restore to the printer the rôle of creative designer and artist now largely taken over by advertising agencies, was urged at the Oct. 15 session.

"The world is using more fine printing than ever before, but the printer is rapidly becoming just so much productive machinery," F. C. Fletcher, president of the Toledo (O.) Typothetæ unit, declared in the general assembly held in the afternoon. He recommended that a committee be appointed to go into the matter and report at a subsequent meeting of the association.

Speakers at the assembly condemned as a "serious menace" to the printing industry and to business generally the proposed bill to raise first class postal rates as a means to offset the postal deficit. It was brought out that while millions of dollars are being spent annually to aid the farmer, it was hardly fair to impose an added burden on business, which is almost equally in need of aid at present.

Technical problems of production were discussed at the production conference, presided over by James Rudisill, chairman of the production engineering committee. Of interest was the report of the National Board of Printing Type Faces, presented by E. M. Diamant, chairman.

Legislation in the form of a suitable registration bill, protecting against piracy of type designs, was urged in the report, which also advocated a conference of all type manufacturers to work out a cross-licensing arrangement. A preliminary list of recommended type faces was submitted.

Group sessions were held in the afternoon by the International Trade Composition Association, the Association of College Annual Producers and the Typothetæ Cost Accountants' Association. The annual reception and ball took place at night in the Hotel Statler ballroom.

GOVERNMENT TO ADD TO SAFETY IN FLYING

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—At the sixth middle eastern district meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here recently it was announced that the Department of Commerce plans the erection of 70 airways radio stations and 110 directive radio beacons, as an aid to commercial aviation.

According to Eugene Sibley, engineer of the Government airways division, weather information will be collected along the civil airways by teletype, telephone and telegraph, at distances of about 60 miles apart, and radiocast hourly. The weather bureau forecasts which are prepared every three hours will, in addition, be sent out. In this way a pilot equipped with a simple receiving set wil be able to judge the weather changes along his route.

CHURCH PROTESTS DRY LAW POLITICS

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—The eastern synod of the Reformed Church of the United States Oct. 15 adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to the "machinations of politicians against the Eighteenth Amendment." It also voiced its "deep appreciation of President Hoover's conscientious and courageous demands for the strict observance and enforcement of the law."

The resolution further protests against making prohibition an issue of partisan politics and "urgently exhorts its ministers and members to express, in the important election now pending, the demands of an enlightened Christian conscience."

MACHADO URGES SUGAR PLAN

HAVANA (AP)—President Machado issued a proclamation to the sugar producers of Cuba Oct. 15, asking coöperation in the plan suggested by Thomas L. Chadbourne to withdraw from the market 1,500,000 tons of sugar and to regulate sales over a period of two and three years.

GREEN SEEKS PUBLIC WORK PLAN GROUP

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions against Mexican immigration, was urged. Several other immigration measures are to come before the convention.

Continuation of the federation's statistical service on unemployment and related topics was favored. The groundwork of facts must be known before action can be taken, the committee declared.

Outlining on Oct. 15 organized labor's program for unemployment relief, the resolutions committee summoned the nation to take part in an immediate mobilization of national, state and local agencies under the leadership of Mr. Hoover.

Without waiting for legislative bodies to act, the federation campaign would function through a committee appointed by Mr. Hoover, in coöperation with similar bodies named by the governors of states, mayors of cities, organized labor and management.

Plan to Hoover

The executive council was instructed to go at once to Mr. Hoover with this plan. Within its own organization, the federation is pledged to call upon all state federations of labor to request the governors of their commonwealths to appoint state committees to coöperate with the national body. These state committees are designed to deal with problems peculiar to their confines.

All affiliated central bodies of the federation are to urge the mayors and other civic officials to join the movement with local appointments. Where there are no local unions of the federation, the executive council is to take such action as will obtain organization.

Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico are to be reached by the executive council. Canadian affiliated central bodies are asked to take part, in coöperation with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"Committees similar to those we propose have already been organized in a few states and in some cities," the committee reported. "The time is now opportune, we believe, for a call to the nation on this subject. In this, the American Federation of Labor should take the initiative."

No Dole Wanted

Following this dramatic appeal to the nation to rally and solve unemployment, the federation went squarely on record as opposed to any encroachment of the "dole" or anything remotely resembling it. A move for unemployment insurance was shelved by reference to the executive council, which is to make a study of existing methods and report next year.

Speakers made it clear that workers intended to face unemployment and solve it, not provide for taking care of those unemployed.

The Federal Government was called upon to pay prevailing wage scales on its public works.

Schwab Says Labor's Hope Lies in Laboratory Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The laboratory worker delving ever deeper into chemistry, physics and biology eventually will bring forth the knowledge that will end unemployment, lighten the burden of labor and enrich endeavor in a way hardly guessed at as yet, according to Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Schwab spoke at the dedication exercises of the James Ward Packard laboratory of mechanical and electrical engineering at Lehigh University on Oct. 15. Mr. Packard gave $1,200,000 for the erection and equipment of the building.

"This building, a crucible of [natural] science and the expansion of [natural] scientific knowledge," Mr. Schwab said, "is the outstanding development of the present age. Many of those present today can recall the long hours of labor and the heavy physical toil in our industrial plants. In fact, this was the practice for so many years that the public may not yet realize the changed conditions.

"Not only has labor gained with respect to better working conditions, but wages have more than doubled and are at levels considerably ahead of the increase in the cost of living. In fact, many products which a generation ago were available only to the rich, are today within the range of the workingman's income. Automobiles and electric light are two notable examples. Looking to the future I see in the further acceleration of [natural] science continuous jobs for our workers. That is the basis of American progress. Our industrial expansion will continue as long as the [natural] scientists develop new processes and products, creating new demands for employment."

ENGINEERS TO HEAR PROCTOR

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Redfield Proctor, formerly Governor and president of the New England Council, and several widely known engineers will speak at the annual convention of the Vermont Society of Engineers which opens at Brandon Oct. 17. A tour of several large power plants in Vermont and New York is planned for Oct. 18.

King and Duce Pay Homage to Writer of Æneid in Great Bimillenary Fête

Distinguished Company of Scholars Attends Culminating Program of Cycle of Celebrations—Pilgrimage in Footsteps of Æneas Is Feature of Festival

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The culmination of the nation-wide bimillenary celebrations for the Poet Virgil took place Oct. 15 in the Hall of Julius Cæsar, at the Piazza del Campidoglio, when Senator Hector Romagnoli delivered an inspiring commemorative speech to a distinguished audience of scholars and littérateurs, including King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Mussolini.

Senator Romagnoli is prominent in Italy as a translator and producer of classical dramas the representations of which in ancient open-air theaters throughout the country is responsible for the present-day revival of classic works and art. He has also been the mainspring of various Virgilian festivals which have marked the progress of this anniversary year.

The Senator developed the theme of Virgil as the singer of an empire which developed by constructive culture, rather than by destructive conquest, imposing peace and justice, the fundamental ideas and ideals of which are still the basis of civilization. Singing the glories of that empire and heralding its increasing greatness, Virgil for Italy and for the world was still a symbol in ancient days of modern aspirations and future glories.

This speech marked the close of the cycle of commemorations which, during this week, included dedicatory orations at the traditional tomb of Virgil at Naples and a pilgrimage in the footsteps of Æneas from the cave of Cumean Sibyl at Pozzuoli through the legendary site of Avernus.

SOUTHERN CONCERN TO IMPROVE PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Champion Fibre Company, at Canton, near this city, will spend more than $200,000 on permanent improvements at its plant during the next 12 months, it was announced here by Reuben Robertson, the president.

Among the large contracts which the company has is one with the United States Government for paper to be used in post cards.

Banks Urged to Examine Plans of Houses Their Money Pays For

Coöperative banks are being asked to inquire into the architectural merit of proposed houses before they lend money for building them, it was brought out in Boston, Oct. 15, at a meeting of Massachusetts committees of Better Homes in America.

If unsightly residential centers are to become things of the past, it was pointed out, it seems apparent that the agencies through which capital for building is provided must exercise some wise council in the matter of the types of buildings to be put up.

This, it was said, can only be accomplished by persuasion and the bringing of bankers to see that architecturally pleasant houses will be a direct asset to their communities and that their influence, brought to bear in this direction, will be a deliberate community service.

Mrs. James J. Storrow was hostess at the luncheon meeting of committee chairmen. Dr. James Ford, executive director of Better Homes in America, reported that, during the past year, 2200 more committees had been established and that crusades for the improvement of exteriors and premises, rooming-house improvement contests, and the raising of the building standard for immigrant and unskilled laborers' homes were going forth apace. In Arkansas, Dr. Ford reported, every county is participating in such programs of improvement. He said that the public had shown itself eager to visit and learn from Better Homes centers and model homes.

It was brought out that the establishment by President Hoover of a better homes commission was bound to make the work of the forthcoming year the most expansive and important in the history of the movement and that the Guide Book for 1931, just off the press, contains a variety of helpful hints.

E. T. Hartman, of the Massachusetts division of housing and planning, spoke of the projected construction of a permanent village on the road between Boston and Providence, where modern home building methods would be continually on exhibition.

William Stanley Parker, president of the architect's small house service bureau, defined "architectural merit" as "the best in architectural design that can be produced in any given age."

He counseled communities anxious to enter houses in the small houses contest to be sure of the architectural merit of their entries first, in order that the community might not be embarrassed by a rejection based upon lack of that most important factor of all, architectural merit. He said it seemed to him an indication of the work left to be done that all contests in the past have been won by entries which were old houses remodeled, and not by newly built houses.

Members, he hoped, would bring continuous, wise pressure to bear on bankers in their communities to prevent money being loaned to build houses that lacked architectural merit.

For Pot Roasts and Poultry Use BELL'S SEASONING

10c

Running Smoothly?

Want to know how to keep things running smoothly—even when an *unexpected* need for *ready cash* comes rolling 'round?

Money in the bank!
It's the only way!
$10 a week
10 years—$6556.

That's how 4½% oils the way for steady savers at this "central service station" for thrifty New Yorkers.

Build up your bank balance *today for that big opportunity or that special need of tomorrow.*

Central SAVINGS BANK
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For all SILKS use the new
CARBONA Grease Absorbent POWDER
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS WITHOUT LEAVING A "RING"
Most silks are now "weighted" or "loaded" with foreign substances to make them appear of better quality. Liquid cleaners dissolve this "weighting" or "loading," and this causes "rings" on Silks. We have therefore created Carbona Grease Absorbent Powder for use on Silks only. This Powder will not affect "weighting" or "loading" in any way—it absorbs Grease Spots instead of dissolving them, and no "rings" can result from its use on Silks.
For all other Fabrics use Carbona Cleaning Fluid
30c size Cans at Drug Stores

MOROCCO
Her Chin on the Mediterranean and Her Toes in Sahara Sands

Morocco and the Sahara, the winter playground for smart Continentals » » The mystery of Fez . . . the vivid color of Algiers . . . Carthage where Hannibal ruled . . . Arabian Nights amid modern luxuries of the famous forty-six "Transat" hotels » » "Barbary Land Cruises" through Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia . . . a fleet of high-powered motor cars . . . 57-day itinerary $1750; 13-day itinerary $200. » Cross the "longest gangplank in the world" to the de luxe *"Ile de France"*, *"Paris"*, or *"France"* . . . the *"Lafayette"*, *"De Grasse"* and *"Rochambeau"* form a cabin fleet that makes economy smart » » Five and half days to Plymouth, England . . . a few hours later le Havre, the port of Paris . . . overnight Marseilles . . . a day across the Mediterranean, Algiers.

Three 30-day Mediterranean-Morocco cruises . . . the freedom of independent travel with unlimited stopovers . . . a ship that is the last word in luxury and chic.

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ROSES
Autumn Planting » » »

Several hundred varieties of Roses, including many novelties, recent introductions, and rare varieties, together with hundreds of older favorites, await an invitation to move to your garden this fall.

We invite your attention to Mrs. G. A. van Rossem, Lady Margaret Stewart, President Herbert Hoover, Everest, and Etoile de Hollande in Hybrid Teas; Thelma, pink Climber; and Arrillaga, Hybrid Perpetual.

"ROSES . . . BY BOBBINK & ATKINS"
describes and prices all these Roses. Comments are given on their merits and demerits. All are classified to make selection easy. A copy will be mailed to those who intend to plant Roses, providing you mention the *Monitor*.

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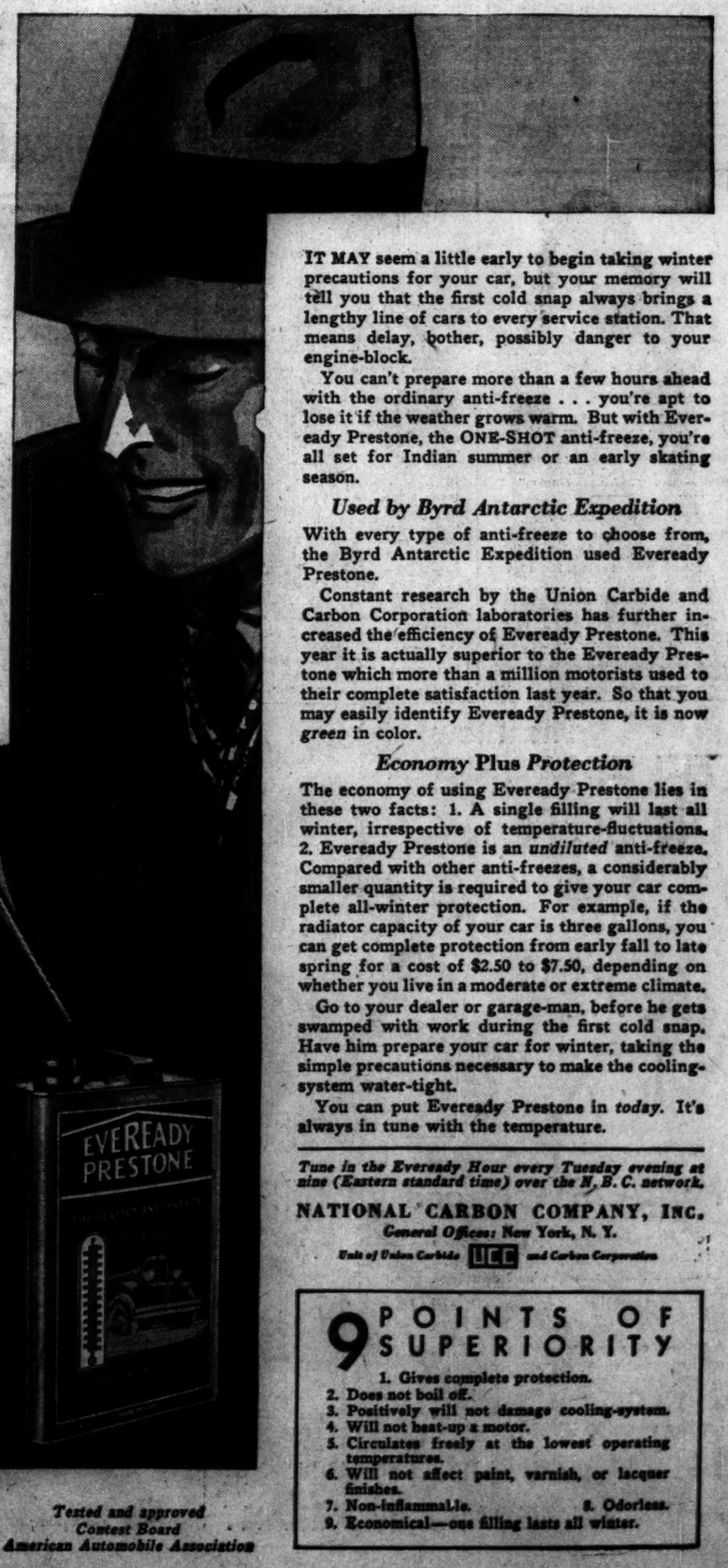
Protect your car NOW with Eveready Prestone . . . the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze

Put it in early . . . it won't boil off!



Tested and approved Contest Board American Automobile Association

IT MAY seem a little early to begin taking winter precautions for your car, but your memory will tell you that the first cold snap always brings a lengthy line of cars to every service station. That means delay, bother, possibly danger to your engine-block.

You can't prepare more than a few hours ahead with the ordinary anti-freeze . . . you're apt to lose it if the weather grows warm. But with Eveready Prestone, the ONE-SHOT anti-freeze, you're all set for Indian summer or an early skating season.

Used by Byrd Antarctic Expedition

With every type of anti-freeze to choose from, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition used Eveready Prestone.

Constant research by the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation laboratories has further increased the efficiency of Eveready Prestone. This year it is actually superior to the Eveready Prestone which more than a million motorists used to their complete satisfaction last year. So that you may easily identify Eveready Prestone, it is now *green* in color.

Economy Plus *Protection*

The economy of using Eveready Prestone lies in these two facts: 1. A single filling will last all winter, irrespective of temperature-fluctuations. 2. Eveready Prestone is an *undiluted* anti-freeze. Compared with other anti-freezes, a considerably smaller quantity is required to give your car complete all-winter protection. For example, if the radiator capacity of your car is three gallons, you can get complete protection from early fall to late spring for a cost of $2.50 to $7.50, depending on whether you live in a moderate or extreme climate.

Go to your dealer or garage-man, before he gets swamped with work during the first cold snap. Have him prepare your car for winter, taking the simple precautions necessary to make the cooling-system water-tight.

You can put Eveready Prestone in *today*. It's always in tune with the temperature.

Tune in the Eveready Hour every Tuesday evening at nine (Eastern standard time) over the N. B. C. network.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: New York, N. Y.
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9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY
1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
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5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
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9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

GILLETTE RAZOR COMPANY TAKES OVER AUTOSTROP

Ends Litigation and Is Said to Strengthen Sales Position

Following a meeting of the board of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on Oct. 15, it was announced that an agreement had been reached whereby the assets of Autostrop Safety Razor Company, Inc., will be acquired by the Gillette company. In return the Autostrop company will receive a new issue of 310,000 shares of $5 preferred stock, equivalent to a share for share basis on both the A and B stock of Autostrop which is outstanding to a total of 310,000 shares.

The acquisition automatically ends litigation over patents, begun several months ago. Furthermore, the consolidation is expected to effect economies of a very considerable amount, and will give to the consolidated company the highly specialized machinery and valuable processes of Autostrop. It will also make important additions to the trade relations of the Gillette Company, particularly in foreign fields, where Autostrop has advantageous sales arrangements, according to the announcement.

The preferred stock is formed by converting a block of the outstanding shares of the Gillette Company, purchased for this purpose, with the result that the outstanding common shares of Gillette will be reduced from 2,205,000 to 2,018,769.

The funds borrowed for this purpose will be paid off with the proceeds of $20,000,000 of 10-year 5 per cent notes convertible into the common stock on the basis of 10 shares of Gillette for each $1000 note. The notes are to be underwritten and a public offering will presently be made by a syndicate headed by Lee Higginson & Co.

Dividend dates on the common stock will be changed to quarterly periods beginning Jan. 1, instead of March 1 as heretofore, the directors of Gillette announced. They stated that it is their intention upon completion of the merger to pay on Jan. 1, 1931, a dividend of $1 to holders of record Dec. 1, 1930.

Since its organization in 1901, the Gillette company has distributed over $30,000,000 to its shareholders in the form of cash dividends. Of this amount $75,000,000 has been distributed since 1917 when the present management went into the situation. During this same period substantial sums have been invested in the business and charged against earnings.

Henry J. Gaisman of the Autostrop company and another representative of this group will go on the board of Gillette; also N. Penrose Hallowell and Charles E. Cotting of Lee Higginson & Co., and David B. Stern of A. G. Becker & Co., will represent the bankers, in addition to the present directors. The executive committee of the company will consist of Philip Stockton, chairman, Henry J. Fuller, Henry J. Gaisman, N. Penrose Hallowell and David B. Stern.

English Educators Visit Providence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Four interesting Providence libraries were visited Oct. 15 by a committee of English scholars and educators which is making a tour of American cities, inspecting the library systems and exhibits. The commtitee is traveling under auspices of Oxford University.

The Providence Athanæum, one of the oldest libraries in the United States; John Carter Brown Library with its collection of Americana; the Providence Public Library and the John Hay Library at Brown University were visited.

The committee was entertained by Clarence A. Barbour, president of the university. Its guide during the entire visit to the United States is to be William W. Bishop, librarian at the University of Michigan.

LOWER PHONE RATES DEMANDED BY UNION

The Boston Central Labor Union filed a petition with the Public Utilities Commission Oct. 15 to direct the New England Telephone Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to immediately reduce their rates in proportion with the savings which have resulted from the use of the dial system.

The petition charges the telephone company with contributing to unemployment and business depression through the "postponement, if not cancellation, of some $5,000,000 worth of plant and building work" for which the company appropriated the money and let the contracts.

WINTER JOBS TO BE ASSURED FAMILY HEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

stituted a definite civic responsibility. They have accepted the obligations of membership in the Executive Committee enthusiastically. With the aid and support of these men it is expected that the membership of the larger central committee will be rapidly completed and the machinery for raising money set in motion."

The committee realized, he added, that its efforts could only partially meet the requirements of the situation and urged that everyone who could find employment for others in any way make every effort to do so.

Lewis Demands Support for All Relief Measures

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP)—James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic senatorial nominee, demanded Oct. 15 that his party members solidly support President Hoover in any attempt he makes to relieve unemployment conditions.

"The President," said Mr. Lewis in a campaign address, "must be supported by all, in his work to aid the needy. Democrats of every faction must join our Republican fellow-citizens in coöperation with the President in any plan he has to provide Government work for the unemployed.

"Let all our people infuse confidence in our depressed citizens. Let us Democrats assure our poor and unfortunate that our President will never let politics of any party, or personal interest of any section obstruct the fullest relief to the hungry and homeless that a just government can give."

ENGLISH LABOR MAN ENDS AMERICAN VISIT

Arthur Shaw of Bradford, Eng., general secretary of the Wool Textile Trades of England and member of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, who has been in New England attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston and visiting textile centers in this vicinity, is to sail for home on the Cunard liner Laconia, Oct. 19. Mr. Shaw was in New Bedford with Mrs. Shaw as guests of labor leaders there, and paid tribute to the high type of employees in the cotton mills of that city and to the conditions under which operatives work in those mills.

Mr. Shaw said that he had visited textile factories in many countries, including France, Germany and England, but never saw so excellent a type of employee as he found in New Bedford mills. "I think this is a wonderful asset to any industry," he said. Conditions of unemployment in New Bedford are not as bad as they are in Lancashire, Eng., where unemployment runs as high as 45 per cent, while in New Bedford the figures are about 30 per cent, he related.

GRANVILLE MAY SELL TOWN POWER PLANT

Acting under authority vested in it by the terms of an act passed by the 1930 Legislature, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities held a public hearing Oct. 15 on the application of the Lee Electric Company for purchase of the municipal plant of the town of Granville at $14,000.

Until this year the town and electric company could have negotiated without the approval of the State Utilities Commission. The commission must now decide whether or not the facilities for distribution of electricity in the town will be diminished by the proposed transfer of ownership. The commission also heard the petition of the Lee company for authority to carry on its business in the towns of Granville and Tolland. No opposition was voiced and the commission took both petitions under advisement.

Repeal Vote Called Aid to Lawbreaker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Fred B. Perkins, who as an assistant United States Attorney in Rhode Island prosecuted many liquor violation cases in the Federal Court, in an address before church clubs here Oct. 14, declared the only effect the coming referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment would have will be to make enforcement more difficult.

"The Eighteenth Amendment will stay in the Constitution," Mr. Perkins declared, "and the only effect of an adverse vote in this State will be to give moral support to violations of the statutes to which all should render obedience."

Mr. Perkins stated that prohibition was adopted after almost every other conceivable means of dealing with the liquor problem had been tried and found a failure.

WOMEN'S VOTE URGED ON STEEL TRAP ISSUE

Arguing that 96 per cent of the fur-bearing animals caught in Massachusetts can be snared in humane traps, Howard Noble, managing director of the Anti-Steel Trap League of America, urged members of the Women's Republican Club Oct. 15 to go to the polls Nov. 4 and vote in favor of the referendum which would prohibit the use of steel traps.

Further, Mr. Noble presented figures to show that the common run of animals in the State are not pests, against which the proposed steel-trap law does not legislate. The question will appear on the November ballot to be settled by popular vote.

STATE ENGINEER APPOINTED

Arthur W. Weston's appointment as chief engineer of the State Department of Health to succeed X. Henry Goodnough, resigned, was announced, Oct. 15, by George H. Bigelow, State Health Commissioner. Mr. Weston has been connected with the engineering health staff for 25 years. In commenting on the change, Commissioner Bigelow paid tribute to the retiring chief engineer. He also announced that Edward Wright had been appointed sanitary engineer.

HATFIELD DEDICATES HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HATFIELD, Mass.—Citizens joined Oct. 14 in dedicating the new Memorial Town Hall, designed to be a community center as well as to house town offices. The structure, of brick colonial design, contains a large auditorium, offices, kitchen facilities and smaller rooms to be used as gathering places by community groups.

CALLAHAN CITES PROHIBITION AS PROSPERITY AID

Roman Catholic Dry Leader Arrives in Boston for Meetings

Col. Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., manufacturer, organizer and prominent Roman Catholic dry, arrived in Boston Oct. 16 for a series of meetings to be held under auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition as part of the fight to retain the state law enforcement act.

At the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where he is stopping, Colonel Callahan, before leaving for Quincy to address a luncheon meeting arranged by Delcevare King, said that his message to Massachusetts would probably be under three headings: What prohibition has done for his own home city, what the $2,500,000,000 formerly spent for liquor has meant to the commerce and industry of the nation, and the startling reduction of mortality from alcoholic causes since prohibition.

In his address at Quincy Colonel Callahan referred to Louisville, formerly a center of the whiskey distilling industry, where more liquor was made than in any other two districts in the country.

"Liquor industrially meant as much to Louisville before prohibition as motorcars now mean to Detroit," he said. "Therefore the coming of prohibition was viewed with grave alarm and much foreboding. However, after 10 years in which the industry has been practically obliterated, there has been brought about a complete change in the industrial fabric.

"Louisville today has a new skyline, new office buildings and new hotels. It has increased in population, business and commerce more in the last 10 years than in any previous 50 years."

In 1914, Colonel Callahan pointed out, the Government collected revenues for 2,245,000,000 gallons of intoxicants. A fair estimate of the amount diverted from other avenues of trade in payment for this liquor would seem to be $2,500,000.

"And it is this fund," said Colonel Callahan, "now turned into buildings, loans, savings accounts, and legitimate trade which has given us an era of prosperity never before enjoyed."

Referring to the charges of the wets that prohibition has brought about an increase in mortality from poor liquor, Colonel Callahan said that he has repeatedly quoted figures introduced in the Congressional Records, that mortality from alcohol has dropped to only 20 per cent of pre-prohibition days—in other words that prohibition had saved more men than America lost in the World War—and that this claim of his had never been disputed.

Colonel Callahan's itinerary, as arranged by John C. L. Dowling, chairman of the association, will include, besides the Delcevare King luncheon, meetings in Worcester, Mass., where he will share the platform with Mrs. Henry W. Peabody; in Fall River, where the other guest speaker will be Denis McCarthy; in the Copley-Plaza, Boston, and as one of the speakers at the prohibition rally to be held Oct. 19 in the Boston Garden.

JUNIOR W. C. T. U. CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A committee has been appointed to consider the feasibility of organizing a "young people's branch" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, in order to educate and encourage young men and women to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law.

PORTUGAL $2,000,000 AHEAD

LISBON (AP)—It was announced by the Government, Oct. 15, that the national budget of 1929-30 showed excess of revenue over expenditures of 90,000,000 escudos, approximately $2,000,000.

Boston Plans Huge Exposition to Mark Century of Progress

Mayor Curley Says Impetus Given to City This Year Will Be Continued Next Summer With Fête at Columbus Park

An industrial, commercial and art display to be known as the New England States Century of Progress Exposition, is planned by Mayor James M. Curley for Boston next year.

The impetus given to Boston this year through the conventions held by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the impressive celebration of the tercentenary of Massachusetts, the Mayor said at a luncheon held Oct. 15 at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to be continued next summer.

In terse phrase the Mayor told of the climatic, industrial, commercial and historic assets of Boston. He assured his hearers that the widespread publicity received by Boston and Massachusetts during the present tercentenary year is to be continued by the administration. He described the proposed Century of Progress Exposition with 17 buildings each 100 by 300 feet in dimension. The greater part of Columbus Park, South Boston, he said, will be devoted to this impressive enterprise, with an entirely new feature to expositions in the enlarging of the park's great stadium, where bands of many lands will play and where pageants and dramatic reproductions will be given.

Financial assistance through public subscription will be unnecessary, John T. Scully of the municipal commercial, industrial and publicity bureau, declared. He said he believed that the exposition would be self-building and self-sustaining. The Mayor previously had stated that he had been assured that advanced leases for display in the various buildings to be erected in the park would amount to $600,000 at the least, with prospects of thousands more coming in later.

Mayor Curley indicated that the ambitious establishment would become a "gorgeous exposition ground" when all the buildings are erected.

He showed how accessible is Columbus Park through the rapid transit division of the Boston Elevated Railway and the trains of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Almost limitless parking spaces for automobiles, he said, would be made available for visitors.

Originally the exposition was planned to extend from June 15 to July 16 but when it was pointed out that an enterprise of such merit would be likely to draw heavily from the West and the middle West, and that a greater period should be allowed, the Mayor evidently was impressed by the force of the argument and said that the matter would receive attention.

Behind all the preparation for the exposition, Mayor Curley said, is the great motive of proving to the business men of the United States that Boston is the metropolis of New England and that "ship from Boston and ship to Boston" is to be an established maxim for industry and commerce.

As an aid to employment the Mayor said the work of building the exposition would put more than $500,000 into circulation in Boston in the next few months. The greater part of this will be paid out in wages. Col. John S. Berger is general manager of the exposition.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture with motion pictures by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, benefit Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, Symphony Hall, 8:30.

First fall dinner meeting, Law Society of Massachusetts, University Club, 6:30.

Meeting on "the repeal of State Enforcement Act," Milton Law Enforcement League, Milton Town Hall; music program by Walter Smith and his band, 7:30.

Statler Hotel: Advertising Typographers (U. T. A.), dinner and meeting, Parlor B and parlors. Dinner and meeting, Actuarial Society, ballroom and Georgian Room; buffet supper and dinner, Actuarial Society, Parlor A. Dinner, Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Parlor C. Supper dance, Printing Supply Salesmen's Guild, Salle Moderne.

Harvard University: Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Sanders Theater, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Informal Fellowship Dinner, Room 100, 6; "Art of Living" course, "How to Study and How to Read," by Dr. Linwood Chase, Vialle Room, 7; Civil Service Class, Special Exercise Room, 7:15. Meetings: Beacon Club, Room F., 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Echo Club, Room 3, 8; Huntington Club, Room 1, 8; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 101, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Boston City Club: Meeting, talk on "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police," by Maj. Harwood Steele, meeting preceded by an organ recital by Edith Lang, 7:30.

Meeting, Boston City Federation, Frederick W. Cook, speaker, presentation of three plans for management and operation of the Boston Elevated Railway which will confront the voter this election; auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Dollar-way" Through the Orient, by Walter W. Allerton (in Mandarin costume), lecture hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Traffic Club of New England, ball room and foyer, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:20.
Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting, Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard and Dr. Richard C. Cabot, speakers, "The Immediate Objectives of the Anti-Prohibition Forces"; home of Miss Mabel Lyman, Forest Street, Waltham, 3.

Seminar of music, auspices Music Interest Group, Greater Federation of Neighborhood Houses; talk on "Adaptation of Material to Activities of "Settlement Program" by Miss Martha Cruikshank, South End House, 11.

Wellesley College: Lecture, "Irish Poets," by James H. Cousins, Billings Hall, 4:40.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, Private Room, 9:30.

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Harvard University: Third in a series of lectures in commemoration of Virgil's Bimillenary, "A Birthday Prophesy for Virgil," by Prof. E. K. Rand, Lecture Room, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30.

Hotel Statler—United Typothetæ of America: Meeting, Georgian Room; Executive Session, Georgian Room; meeting, U. T. A., Parlors A and B; meeting, Cost Accountants, Parlor C; meeting, Board of Directors, Parlor F; meeting, Secretary Managers, Salle Moderne. Meeting, American Federation of Labor, ballroom. Meeting and luncheon, Actuarial Society, Parlors A and B, and Salle Moderne.

West Roxbury Community: Glee chorus of Women's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5; holidays all day. Exhibits of leaves, berries and wild flowers. Most complete display of Philippine objects in the East, other foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street.—Prints, including complete collection of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Collin and Clair Leighton.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street.—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday; gentle northerly winds becoming variable.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer in northern Massachusetts; moderate northeast winds becoming variable.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight, preceded by rain in eastern Maine; Friday cloudy; slowly rising temperature in interior probably followed by showers in Vermont in the afternoon or at night; fresh northeast winds shifting to southeast on Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct.16	Max. Oct.15		8 a.m. Oct.16	Max. Oct.15
Albany	56	60	Memphis	66	80
Atlantic City	56	62	Montreal	48	58
Boston	52	56	Nantucket	58	68
Buffalo	58	72	New Orleans	70	84
Calgary	8	..	New York	56	62
Charleston	70	80	Philadelphia	60	66
Chicago	60	60	Pittsburgh	56	80
Denver	30	46	Portland, Me.	52	56
Des Moines	44	62	Portland, Ore.	40	58
Eastport	54	54	San Francisco	56	62
Galveston	76	80	St. Louis	60	72
Hatteras	70	72	St. Paul	38	58
Helena	14	22	Seattle	40	50
Jacksonville	66	82	Tampa	72	84
Kansas City	50	68	Washington	62	82
Los Angeles	56	72			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 5:53 p. m., Friday 6:41 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

"I make comedy of bathroom tragedies... splashed floors, stains, dull film, rust. Under my magical touch, tiles and tubs, basins, floors... sparkle with new beauty."

AT ALL GROCERS 15¢

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brightens bathrooms

works like magic all over the house

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The Smart World Goes DULL in

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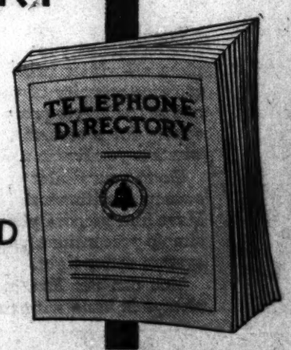

Closes . . . OCTOBER 22ND

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If your present listing is incorrect, call "Business Office" and give correct form.

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Are you paying A&P prices for food? If not, you are passing up an opportunity to enjoy good food at the lowest possible cost---an opportunity to reduce your food budget every day---to effect savings that will mean better living for you and your family. Five million women are daily taking advantage of the buying opportunity A&P offers. Daily more and more are turning to the nearby A&P Food Store for their daily needs because it does make a difference---a decided difference in costs.

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(Personal)

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These shoppers have confidence in A & P's ability to protect them from such raids and in its determination to keep good food prices at the lowest levels possible.

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PRUNES SUNSWEET 2 LB. PKG. 2 Pkgs. 33c
Kraft Cheese American or Pimento lb 29c

and many more!

A & P Food Stores

OF NEW ENGLAND

MINE CONGRESS APPROVES SILVER LOAN TO CHINA

Silver Market Considered to Depend on Chinese Stability

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL PASO, Tex.—Western Division, American Mining Congress, recorded itself, at its final session here Oct. 15 in favor of the joint loan of 500,000,000 ounces of silver to the Chinese Nationalist Government recently suggested before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The loan, as considered by the Senate committee, would be made by the principal treaty powers including the United States. It would be delivered in coin of small denomination with the double object of enabling the Nationalist Government to establish peace in China and of increasing the silver market and thereby bolstering its value.

The mining congress passed a resolution in favor of this suggestion along with four other resolutions, which concluded the business of its closing session.

Shown by Experts

Testimony of expert witnesses at the committee hearings held so far in Washington, D. C., Los Angeles and Seattle, indicated that decline in export trade with China had been coincident with the silver price decline, the resolution said.

Consensus of these witnesses seemed to be that pacification of China must be the first step to remedy this situation, and that perhaps this could be accomplished best by the principal treaty powers, including the United States, financing the Nationalist Government by means of the suggested loan, so that the Nationalist Government would soon be able to bring internal war to an end.

The resultant movement of silver to the interior of China would cause silver to increase in price, the resolution said, and the work of the subcommittee was commended, and the hope expressed that a constructive plan along these lines would be approved by the Senate and submitted to the President.

Another resolution introduced by R. H. Sayre, Colorado, was passed in which the western division of the congress urged that the Government make increased appropriations for more speedy publication of field work of the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines, and reprinting of selected reports of value that cannot be obtained.

Norbeck Bill Involved

Strict opposition to enactment of any law that would curtail rights now enjoyed by citizens in prospecting, exploitation and utilization of mineral rights was expressed. The Norbeck bill (S. 3774), which would restrict locators of future mining claims, both patented and unpatented, upon national forests of South Dakota to use only so much surface of claims as may be reasonably necessary in judgment of the forest officer, was mentioned specifically.

The American Mining Congress has always opposed separation of surface and mineral rights on mining claims. Because of this fact and because the Black Hills of South Dakota are small and unimportant in timber resources, while they provide one-eighth of the annual gold production of this country and contain vast deposits of other minerals, this resolution was passed.

Indorsement of the Englebright bill (H. R. 3245) was given and recommendation made that Congress provide for its enactment speedily. This bill would provide more adequate roads and stations in national forests for fire prevention work. In 1929 forest fire losses were estimated in excess of $5,800,000, which cost the service more than $3,000,000 to fight. Fire prevention costs including administrative costs was a little more than $1,900,000.

Society Aids Girls to Meet Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Riding in freight trains, coal cars and "dinky" trains was reported as an everyday experience for Miss Caroline Averill, field secretary for the Girls' Friendly Society, in her visits to homes of girls in out-of-the-way places in western states. The society is holding its annual convention here from Oct. 14 to 19 with more than 1000 delegates attending.

To communicate with the parents of one of the Indian girl members, Miss Averill talked to the Sioux Indian chief. After memorizing a greeting in the Sioux language she delivered it to him in his own home, she reported to the convention.

Indian girls in North Dakota, colored girls in the South, and Japanese girls in California are included in this national organization which opens its membership to girls of all creeds, races and ages. Although sponsored by the Episcopal Church, many denominations are represented. Its 45,000 members are scattered throughout the United States, Alaska, Philippine Islands and a few other countries.

Working "with" girls not "above" them was given as one of the aims of the society in attempting to help girls meet the every-day problems.

Correspondence with girls of other nations is encouraged. Founded 53 years ago, the society now maintains lodges or residence halls for girls in 10 cities, and 28 holiday houses for vacation purposes.

Old Peasant Life Lingers in Russia Despite Tractors

Scenes in Rural Cottages Change Slowly in Face of Encroachment of Modern Methods of Soviet Collective Farms

This is the fourth of six articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, giving impressions of a recent visit paid to a number of collective farms in Russia, and showing the remarkable rapidity with which the peasants are at last being drawn into the Soviet system of state and coöperative agriculture.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KRAICHEVO, Rus.—If one enters Kraichevo, as I did, on the evening of a church holiday it gives the impression of an old-fashioned Russian village.

With its hundreds of little houses, most of them with thatched roofs, clustered around a stream, with the church bells ringing (in general, wherever I went I found that collectivization had disturbed the religious habits of the people less than had seemed probable in the stormy months of last winter), with the village girls strolling about in their traditional costume of pleated full red dresses, ornamented with several strings of beads, Kraichevo seemed to belong to the chorus of a Rimsky-Korsakoff opera, rather than to the modern rural Russia of tractors and collective farms.

The contrast is all the more striking after coming from the local regional center, Elan, where Soviet life is bubbling very actively. Here I shared a seat in the sole cab at the station, apart from straw-filled peasant carts, with a talkative Hungarian Communist who had been sent out from Moscow to see to it that all the available grain was being bought up by the state organizations.

During the 15-minute ride from the station he asserted, with a cocksureness that brooked no contradiction, that the Soviet Union at the end of the five-year plan would equal America technically and surpass it in every other way, that America and England were bound to go to war, and that both America and his native Hungary were within hailing distance of revolution.

Laying Down the Law

Decidedly more realistic was the hard, driving president of the Elan Soviet Executive Committee. I was invited to attend a session of that body, devoted to the absorbing subject of "grain preparations"—to translate literally the Russian expression "khlebozagotovki," which has no real equivalent in other languages.

The Elan district was behind with its quota and the president was laying down the law as to how the deficit was to be made up. Every collective farm, he said, must turn in its grain as soon as it was threshed; "explanatory work" must be carried on with the individual peasants; speculation must be rigorously suppressed. He recommended the dissolution and reconstitution of some local Soviets which had been indifferent in guiding the work of grain collection.

Despite its outwardly old-fashioned appearance Kraichevo, as I soon learned, is the headquarters of a collective farm which had assumed the proud name, "Unconquerable." Only the future can show how far it will live up to this designation; but the management claimed the solid gain of a 40 per cent extension of the planted acreage in the first year of its existence. The crop was good, the yield of wheat being 15 or 20 bushels to an acre, and more trouble was being experienced in harvesting this abundant yield than in planting it.

I was permitted to attend a meeting of the board of 11 persons which managed the collective farm. Here one could distinguish several types: the rather sleepy looking president; a Soviet official who had been dispatched from Elan to speed up the work of the farm; a woman who looked like a very typical representative of the "village poor"; a young Red Army soldier in uniform who had acquired sufficient "politgramota," or political training, to ask me with an air of easy assurance: "What is the latest situation at Ford's plant and isn't it true that the industrial depression has undermined the foundations of American capitalism?"

Help for the President

The meeting was probably similar to thousands which are taking place daily all over agricultural Russia as the directors of the new large collective farms wrestle with the problems which come up before them. Some of the speakers made sharp remarks about the failure of the management to organize the threshing properly. The president of the farm, defending himself, pleaded that he was overwhelmed with a mass of petty details, such as hunting up nails for building. The woman, in her faded sheepskin coat, apropos of nothing, said that people would work better if they had more boots and clothes, and as suddenly relapsed into silence. Finally it was resolved to form a "revolutionary staff" (a favorite term in Russia in these days) to help the president to see that the threshing was speeded up.

Side by side with the wide acres of the collective farm, where large threshing machines were working, one could see the little allotments of the peasants who remained outside the collective farm, and were now threshing out their grain with hand flails or with horse-drawn implements. The mechanical superiority of the collective farm, which also had the advantage of a "column" of 16 state-owned tractors in the spring planting seemed overwhelming, although one sturdy individualist among the peasants insisted that he could thresh more expeditiously with his flail, with the aid of his wife and daughter, than the collective farm was doing with its machines which, he insisted, were perpetually breaking down.

Slow to Change

Despite the continued existence of such dissenters the Kolkhoz, from the economic standpoint, seems destined to conquer. On the other hand the personal habits and mentality of the peasants, in some cases at least, are very slow to change. In Kraichevo I lived in the house of a peasant family which had joined the kolkhoz, but still maintained semi-patriarchal relations. The peasant who was the head of the household, and his wife, ruled with unquestioned authority over the two sons and still more over the two daughters-in-law. The youngest daughter-in-law, a sturdy, illiterate girl of 20, was on the lowest rung of the family hierarchy; she drove home the cows which the family still kept in its individual possession and performed a large share of the other farm and domestic chores. So this family adapted itself to the new collective form of farming without changing its domestic habit, just as it retained its ikons, merely putting up pictures of Lenin and Kalinin side by side with them.

The privileged member of this patriarchal household was a one-year-old granddaughter, whose cry of "dai" ("give") could be heard from morning to night. "Dai" was the only word which this infant member of the Kolkhoz had learned and perhaps the harassed manager of the enterprise, besieged with demands for boots and clothes and sugar and the other manufactured products which trickle down to the collective farms in such small quantities, would have regarded this baby cry as all too symbolic.

STATE AID SOUGHT FOR CITY WELFARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Temporary aid from the State for cities and villages overburdened with excessive welfare expense is suggested by Charles E. Roesch, Mayor of Buffalo, in a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Oct. 13.

"Local revenue is limited and controlled by the State to such an extent it leaves no elasticity for coping with such an emergency without imposing further burdens on taxpayers already strained," Mr. Roesch said. Buffalo has had an average yearly expenditure of $750,000 for welfare, excluding salaries, and it is estimated that this year will see that figure more than doubled. Were Mayor Roesch's plan adopted Buffalo would receive about $400,000 from the new State budget.

OIL PRORATION DECIDED LEGAL BY STATE COURT

Protest on Grounds of Discrimination Is Denied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Decision of the State Supreme Court, Oct. 14, upholding legality of proration of oil production as practiced in Oklahoma is favorable toward oil companies which have demanded conservation. It delays, at least, a flood of oil on the market, which, major companies contend, would lead to waste and inevitably to price cutting.

The court denied application of C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company for a writ of prohibition preventing the corporation commission from curbing oil flow from its wells in the Oklahoma City field.

This is the first test case in a major court. A federal court recently denied a similar action of Champlin Oil and Refining Company, but notified counsel that the court felt it had not exhausted its legal possibilities, in state courts or at federal law.

Further action by independents is expected to hinge around the question of arbitrary price fixing, and will come in federal court. The present action is primarily directed at the power of the State Corporation Commission, which at present cuts production from the south Oklahoma City field to 8 1-3 per cent of its potential production and shuts in all new wells for 65 days. It charged discrimination with older fields being allowed to run as much as 50 per cent of potential.

The court called attention to evidence which showed that the corporation tried for equality by limiting new wells, while old wells which had been on proration for a long time were given an opportunity to flow.

Legal departments of oil companies prominent in the contest maintain that had the state court failed to uphold proration it would have meant an immediate price break. The potential production of the south Oklahoma City field alone is 3,000,000 barrels daily, enough to supply entire domestic and export needs of the nation. Market for this oil is less than 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels.

The state court held that the police power of the Government extended to protection of natural resources and that it was one of the duties of the corporation commission to prevent waste. Attorneys for the commission maintained that if major pools are allowed to flow at the present price of oil many small wells will not be pumped, because cost of production will exceed sale price.

Independents which are attempting to break proration have their own pipe lines, refineries and distributing agencies and wish to use oil from their own wells.

Wickersham Report to Follow Election

WASHINGTON (AP)—There will be no report on prohibition from the President's law enforcement commission until well after election.

The task of reaching mutually agreeable conclusions, even now that the bulky reports of investigators have been digested by the members of the commission, has proved so large that the chairman, George W. Wickersham, decided to adjourn after this week until Nov. 5, the day after election.

The task of getting 11 minds together on an opinion on whether prohibition is being enforced and can be enforced will then be resumed. In the meantime word from the members was that everything was proceeding harmoniously, but that no effort had been made as yet to line up any group of members behind any proposal.

There are definite conclusions, however, among members who worked on the special committee gathering facts for the prohibition report, and they are prepared to push these.

Modernism Invades Washington Square

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Washington Square North, with its simple, old red brick houses, up the fronts of which wisteria vines have draped their coiling stems, at last is to be invaded by modernism in the form of two 30-story apartment buildings. They will cover the end of the block on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Eighth Street and the square and cost about $6,500,000 to erect—$10,000,000 including the cost of the land.

The street is the last in the midtown section over which the atmosphere of a century ago still lingers and in which the beauty of a former New York is still preserved. For many years the aristocratic Knickerbocker families who owned the property bordering Washington Square preserved it from invasion, but the blocks on the east, south and west finally were broken into by steel structures, and now the northern block is doomed to follow.

In this instance, it is the Rhinelander family that gives way to the march of steel and efficiency. Property which had been held by its members for 90 years—ever since William C. Rhinelander built the house at 14 Washington Square North in 1840—has been alienated by a 100-year lease. The lease covers land fronting 168 feet on the square, 290 feet on Fifth Avenue and 150 feet on Eighth Street.

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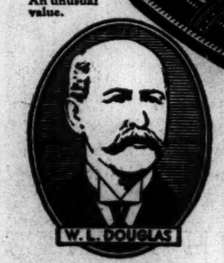
Gentleman's ideal English walking oxford of imported black or tan calfskin. Wonderful value.



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An unlimited choice, from the latest English models, wing tips and scotch grains, to soft kid and kangaroo. Distinctive lasts for business, dress and sport. Imported and domestic leathers. All solid leather construction.

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A real value...advance Fall style, patent and dull kid buckle pump...also black kid.

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Distinctive model in rich brown suede and brown kid so popular this Fall; also black.

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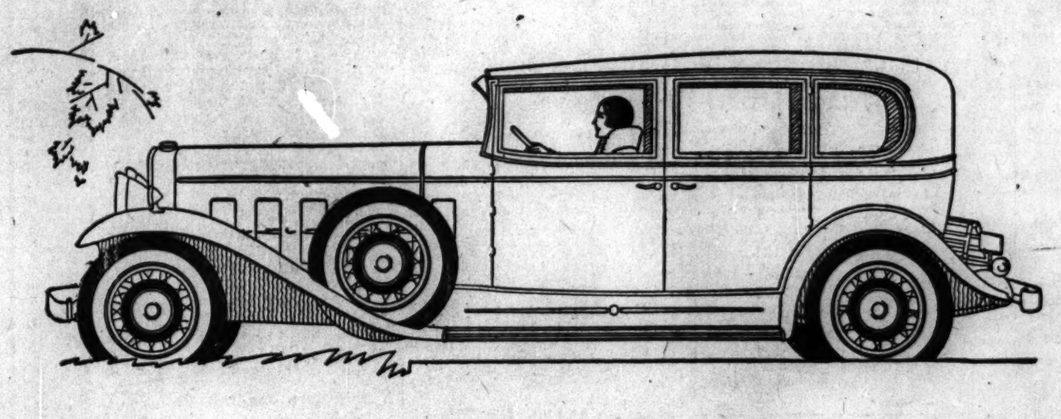

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NO UPSETS IN SECOND ROUND

Laurels of the Day Fall to Miss Hicks in U. S. Women's Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—There were no upsets in the second round of match play in the thirty-fourth annual women's golf championship of the United States being played over the north course of the Los Angeles Country Club, and consequently eight players, all nationally known, entered the quarterfinal round of play that is scheduled for Oct. 16.

Miss Glenna Collett, stroking rather mediocre golf, defeated Miss Helen Lawson of Los Angeles, but will have to show improvement if she is going to win her fifth national championship this week. The young westerner was 2 up on the present champion early in the match, and the first nine ended all even. Miss Lawson's putter wavered badly in the final holes, enabling Miss Collett to win by a margin of 5 and 3.

The laurels of the day fell to Miss Helen L. Hicks, the 19-year-old entrant from Inwood, L. I., N. Y. Miss Hicks defeated Miss Barbara Lee of San Francisco, 8 and 7, and the score aptly indicates the margin between the contestants. Miss Lee medaled 43 over the first nine while Miss Hicks scored a brilliant 36, three strokes better than women's par and a stroke better than men's par. Not once during the match did Miss Hicks go over perfect figures, and her card showed three birdies and a marvelous eagle 2 on the eleventh hole. Followers of the tournament consider her Miss Collett's greatest competitor. Others who played well Oct. 15 are Mrs. Roy Green of Los Angeles, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, and Miss Maureen Orcutt of New Jersey. The summary:

WOMEN'S UNITED STATES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Brent Potter, San Jose, 4 and 3.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, 6 and 4.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, N. Y., defeated Miss Barbara Lee, San Francisco, 8 and 7.

Mrs. Leona Pressler, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Hermine Wocker, Crystal Springs, Calif., 5 and 3.

Miss Glenna Collett, New York, defeated Miss Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 5 and 3.

Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mrs. H. G. Hibie, Detroit, 3 and 2.

Bill Roper Attacks Football of Today

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—In the opinion of Bill Roper, Princeton's football coach, intercollegiate football should return to the status of a "boy's game played by boys in a boy's way."

"Overemphasis will kill the game in a few years," Roper said in an address to sports writers of New York and Philadelphia, on Oct. 15.

Three ways in which the Tiger mentor believes football is being overemphasized are spring practices, night games and publicity for individual stars, he went on to explain.

Roper pointed out that the decline in the interest in college baseball in recent years may be traced to spring football practice. "Football should be a virile game played in the fall and not an all-year-round business," he said.

"Night football is brutal and outrageous," Roper said.

"It puts them under serious eye strain and revolutionizes their whole college program. It necessitates practice at night and this interferes with the players' meals and with their sleep at night."

The Princeton coach went on to attack the amount of publicity which is given individual stars, saying that it was greater than that accorded to Mussolini or to United States senators. "The result is to give the players a dwarfed perspective which handicaps them all through life."

Pacific Coast Conference

SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
52-U. C. L. A.	0	19-Santa Clara	7
27-Oregon State	7	0-Wash. State	16
0-Wash. State	7	7-St. Mary's	6
79	14	26	29
STANFORD		**OREGON**	
32-W. C. Army	0	20-Pacific	0
18-Olympic Club	0	51-Willamette	0
20-Santa Clara	0	14-Drake	7
0-Minnesota	0		
70	0	85	7
WASH. STATE		**WASHINGTON**	
47-Col. of Idaho	13	48-Whitman	0
16-California	0	27-Montana	0
7-So. California	0	27-Idaho	0
70	12	102	0
MONTANA		**U. C. L. A.**	
52-Mt. St. Charles	0	0-So. California	52
0-Washington	27	21-Pomona	0
52	27	21	52
OREGON STATE		**IDAHO**	
48-Willamette	0	6-Montana St.	7
16-Gonzaga	6	30-Col. of Idaho	0
7-So. California	27	0-Washington	27
20-Calif. Aggies	0		
91	33	36	34

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Hollywood	63	32	.663
Los Angeles	53	40	.570
San Francisco	46	48	.489
Seattle	45	49	.479
Sacramento	45	49	.479
Oakland	43	52	.453
Portland	41	52	.441
Missions	41	55	.427

RESULTS OCT. 15

Los Angeles 20, Hollywood 6.
Missions 5, San Francisco 4.
Seattle 4, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 8, Portland 0.

GEORGIA VS. YALE IN 1931

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—The University of Georgia announced Oct. 15 that its football team would play Yale University in New Haven on Oct. 10, next year, but would not engage Yale in 1932. No game was arranged for 1932, it was explained, so that Yale could meet the University of Chicago. The Yale-Georgia series will be resumed in 1933. Georgia defeated Yale this year, to take the third game of the last four played.

OREGON MEETS WASHINGTON

This Contest Looms as Most Important in Pacific Coast Conference

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Washington	2	0	54	6	1.000
Washington State	2	0	23	6	1.000
Southern California	2	1	85	14	.000
California	0	1	0	16	.000
Oregon State	0	1	7	27	.000
Idaho	0	1	0	27	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	1	0	52	.000
Montana	0	1	0	27	.000
Oregon	0	0	0	0	.000
Stanford	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Strong undefeated elevens, University of Oregon and University of Washington, meet Oct. 18 at Portland, Ore. in what may be called the second important engagement of the football title race of the Pacific Coast Conference. Another leading title affair takes Oregon State College to Stanford University at Palo Alto. The other six teams of the league engage outsiders, University of California receiving the Olympic Club, Washington State College going to Gonzaga University at Spokane, Wash., Montana University visiting Montana State College at Butte, University of Idaho receiving Whitman College at Moscow, University of California at Los Angeles engaging with St. Mary's at Los Angeles, Oct. 15, and Southern California entertaining the Utah Aggies at Los Angeles on Oct. 16.

The Washington-Oregon affair takes on importance because each is beginning to fulfill great expectations, based on strong squads and the advent of new coaches from the middle West. Washington has Coach James H. Phelan, who produced a title-winning team at Purdue University last season, while Oregon possesses Dr. C. W. Spears, developer of strong teams at Minnesota. Washington has Conference victories over Montana and Idaho by identical scores of 27 to 0, and won its opening game, 58 to 0, from Whitman. Last Saturday the Huskies wore down the lighter Idaho team after the latter had held them to a 7-to-0 lead up to half time. Coach Phelan's boys proved good at the plunging game, and exceptionally good at passing, completing six of seven forwards for a total of 138 yards gained. The Huskies mixed up their touchdown plays in a very encouraging manner.

Oregon Changed Attack

While Washington was showing this talent, Oregon was taking a rest from its journey to Chicago, where it met Drake University a week earlier. Coach Spears showed the influence of his coaching on this eleven by the changed appearance of its play after half time. Drake had the lead in the first half, 7 to 0, largely through one brilliant forward passing session; but after intermission, Oregon came out with such a hard hitting, off-tackle slashing game that Drake was soon overpowered and would have been beaten by twice 14 to 7 if penalties had not called back long gains and one actual touchdown. Oregon mixed up its play with lateral passes in a manner that took decision from the Drake defense, and the same thing may happen to Washington. The Huskies are well acquainted with the abilities of John W. Kitzmiller '31, halfback, around whom the versatile Oregon attack is built, and will no doubt be prepared to stop him and his mates. Watts, the other halfback, is a player worth watching, too. Oregon beat Washington last year, 14 to 0.

Stanford probably will be more formidable for Oregon State as a result of its scoreless tie with Minnesota last week-end. Now the Cardinals, coached by G. S. Warner, know what a real tight defense is like, and that they cannot score touchdowns by plunging against a powerful defense. If H. H. Hillman 31, quarterback, or whoever called the signals, learned this lesson at Minnesota, the Stanford eleven should do a great deal of scoring from now on. Nine times it had the chance to score on Minnesota and nine times it failed because its attack, varied and deceptive elsewhere, became transparent in the scoring zone. Hillman himself proved a great plunger when a yard or two was needed—in midfield. Those lateral passes, after a forward pass has been completed, which almost proved the undoing of Minnesota, may catch Oregon State unawares and result in several easily earned touchdowns. Stanford has great combination for working them in H. P. Rothert '30, an all-around fullback, P. C. Neill '31 end, and P. J. Moffat '31, halfback. Coach Warner has another nimble halfback in W. N. Clark '30, who works the cross-buck and cutback through tackle for many good gains.

Oregon State won its first two games, lost to Southern California, 27 to 7, but last week got back into its stride wtih a 20-to-0 victory over the California Aggies. Coach P. J. Schissler has a very promising outlook, with a strong force of veterans and good sophomores, and if he can show them a way to score against that strong Stanford line and its wonderful backfield which may be rated as one of the strongest in the United States, he will be doing well. Coach Schissler and the Beavers have a big task before them, as Stanford defeated them last year, 40 to 7.

Cougars Face Gonzaga

Having won what might be called the first important game of the season, Washington State has more or less of a breathing spell against Gonzaga. That 7-to-6 victory over Southern California last week, almost enough to make a successful season at Pullman, has put Coach O. E. Hollingsbery's followers in an agreeable mood. State had previously defeated California, 16 to 0, but it begins to look as though that is not such a great achievement this year. Last week the Cougars outcharged the Trojan line and opened big holes for E. G. Schwartz '31, star fullback, and the halfbacks, Porter Lainhart '31 and C. A. Ellingson '31. Lainhart made the touchdown and Ellingson kicked the point. Unless this team lets down too much it should have little trouble with Gonzaga, which it defeated, 20 to 0, last year.

California showed some improvement last week-end when it defeated St. Mary's, 7 to 6, scoring on a forward pass from H. W. Schaldach '32, halfback, to R. F. Avery '31, end. Schaldach kicked the point that made the difference between tie and victory.

Montana had the week off, following its 27-to-0 defeat at Washington, and should be well prepared for Montana State, which last week won a 20-to-13 victory over University of Wyoming at Laramie. U. C. L. A. got its attack going against Pomona, winning 21 to 0, but will need its best against St. Mary's. Idaho was outweighed and outpowered at Washington last week, but it should turn in a victory against Whitman, as Coach Leo B. Calland has a nimble and versatile squad. Southern California should not have much trouble with Utah Aggies, who played a scoreless tie with Colorado last week.

BURKE AND BARRON TIE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Billy Burke, Round Hill Club, Greenwich, Conn., and Hermann Barron, Tamarack Country Club, Port Chester, N. Y., were tied for the medal in the 36-hole qualifying rounds of the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association championship, played Oct. 15 over the links of the Gedney Farm Golf Club. The former scored rounds of 76—71 for a total of 147, while the latter made 72—75 for 147. Burke's afternoon round was the best scoring one of the day. He went out in 36, even par, and back in 35, one under par, for a 71, while Barron's morning round was 35—37—72, even par. Bobby Cruickshank, Purchase Country Club, Purchase, N. Y., was second with 74—74—148. Bert Macdougall of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., was third with 149. Tom Creavy, a young unattached professional of Tuckahoe, N. Y., was fourth with 150. Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, N. Y., a former titleholder, was fifth with 151.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Springfield 1, West Point 0.

BY-PLAYS

BUT THE LINE MUST CLEAN UP

IT SEEMS as if there were more good backfield candidates in the college football squads of the United States this year than has been the case in years past, and they are getting plenty of publicity for such brilliant performances as they are turning in from time to time. There is hardly a big college which has not at least one back who promises to be a candidate for sectional or all-American honors, and there are a number which appear to have enough stars to equip two backfields of better than average ability. In the East, Harvard and Yale appear to be particularly well supplied with more high-grade backfield material than either has had in years. In fact, some of the players who are considered second-string backs are better than some of those who have been first-string players in other years.

But when all is said and done, it will be in the line that most of the big games will be won this year, just as in the past. There is, of course, no coach in the country who would not welcome having a Barry Wood to quarter his team and throw forward passes, or an Albie Booth to do any of the three things—kick, pass, or rush—which make him an outstanding player; or an Eddie Mays, Charlie Devens, James, Gentile, or McLennan; but even such stars as these have failed to shine when the forwards failed to clean up for them.

With all the fine backs there are at Cambridge and New Haven, this year's Harvard-Yale game will without much doubt hinge on which of the two lines outplays the other. Even as early in the season as the third Saturday there have been two clean-cut exhibitions of the importance of the line to the success of the backfield. Oct. 4 Princeton played Amherst and Yale played Maryland. In the first-named game one J. F. James Jr. '33 had remarkable success in helping the Tigers defeat Amherst 23 to 0; but it was a different story when Princeton ran up against the Brown forwards just a week later, and the brilliant James did not get a chance to show his ability because the Brown forwards refused to give way. It was the same way with Albie Booth in the Maryland and Georgia games. Against Georgia he did not get into the game until the Yale line was being outplayed by the Georgia forwards. No one would for a minute question the ability of these two star backs; but even as early as this in a season which abounds with brilliant backs, it is not too early to call attention to the fact that the lines are going to play just about as big a part in deciding the outcome of the big games as are the backs.

A REQUEST THAT HAS MUCH MERIT

The request of 12 women lawn tennis players of Germany to the German Lawn Tennis Association that the ranking of players be abolished certainly has considerable merit to it, and it will be very interesting to see just what reaction there is to it. Ranking a tennis player in any country has often times resulted in big differences of opinion which have in more than one case resulted in considerable hard feeling not only between the friends of the various players, but even between the players themselves. It would also seem to magnify the importance of winning championship tournaments as well as other tournaments which are considered in the ranking of the players.

MIDDLE WEST COACHES IN DEMAND

If the average "Big Ten" fan were told that B. E. Ingwerson of Iowa is the third oldest football coach in the Conference in point of service, he would no doubt throw up his hands with incredulity. Yet it is true. Prof. A. A. Stagg started at Chicago in 1892 and is still there. R. C. Zuppke started at Illinois in 1913, and is still on the job. Ingwerson went to Iowa in 1924, H. O. Page to Indiana in 1926, and the others rank in seniority as follows: R. E. Hanley, Northwestern; G. F. Thistlethwaite, Wisconsin; H. G. Kipke, Michigan; S. S. Williaman, Ohio State; H. O. Crisler, Minnesota, and Noble Kizer, Purdue.

Thus a very high rate of turnover is observed among the head football coaches in the "Big Ten." This turnover, however, is not due to the dissatisfaction of alumni constantly seeking winning coaches, but mostly to the offers of bigger money made by Pacific Coast Conference clubs. The "Big Ten" has lost coaches in recent years to Southern California, California at Los Angeles, Washington and Oregon. This luring of "Big Ten" coaches by large colleges of the Far West is a tribute to the brand of football produced in the middle West.

SIMMONS OFFICIAL BATTING CHAMPION

CHICAGO (AP)—Al Simmons, clean-up man for the world champion Athletics, beat out Lou Gehrig of the Yankees for the 1930 American League batting championship by two points, official averages revealed on Oct. 16.

So close was the struggle between the two for the batting title that a rush order was filed with the league statistician by the American League and the results placed Simmons' average at .381 and Gehrig's at .379.

Usually, the official results are not announced until during the winter, when they refresh the fan's memory of the last season and increase his interest in the approaching one. The official, final standings of the two batsmen:

	G	AB	H	P.C.
Simmons	138	554	211	.381
Gehrig	154	581	220	.379

Gopher Prospects None Too Bright

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prospects for a strong cross-country team at the University of Minnesota are none too bright, according to S. W. Finger, coach of this sport who also has charge of the varsity track team.

"Graduation and ineligibility are two big factors which we must face this fall," Mr. Finger said. "We lost virtually all our lettermen and veterans by graduation and our best sophomores have scholastic barriers to overcome before we can permit them to compete."

Coach Finger is starting his second year as harrier mentor of the Gophers. Of the 30 men who reported for first practice, not a single letterman remains. Minnesota has no cross-country captain as yet because of the ruling of the senate committee on intercollegiate athletics two years ago, which eliminated the position of captain.

The custom of electing a captain was revived by H. O. Crisler, head football coach and athletic director this fall, and Coach Finger hopes to have his men select a leader just as soon as the roster of the harrier team is definitely decided.

Leading the meager list of long-distance runners are two lettermen of the track team. T. B. Rasmussen '31, who ran the mile to earn his "M" in track, and Earl W. Fornell '31, who was a member of the cross country squad in 1928, and who won his track letter as a two miler, both stand out as leaders of this year's squad.

Among the new sophomores who are expected to compete later in the season are E. M. Seiler '33, D. W. Duncan '33, P. T. Semple '33 and John Currell '33. These men all won their numerals on the freshman team last year and are looked on by Coach Finger as prospective varsity runners. Semple has the margin over the other three men in running ability. In 1929 he ran in the Boston Athletic Association marathon and won a succession of long-distance races during his preparatory school days. Coach Finger must wait until these four men have satisfied their scholastic requirements before he can use them.

Other newcomers who show promise are W. C. Rasmussen '33, brother of T. B. Rasmussen; K. C. Felsted '33, Alfred Adams '33, and F. W. Baumann '33, all sophomores who ran on the freshman team last year, but who did not receive numerals.

In addition to those named, Coach Finger is working with other new men in case his sophomores do not become eligible. Three juniors, D. W. Hunt '32, J. A. Kelly '32, and R. J. McWaters '32, have been working hard since the initial practice and may see service during the coming meets. W. F. Weed '33 and R. W. Sandelin '33 are two others with little experience, but who have made a good impression on Coach Finger.

The Scottsbluff (Neb.) High School football team is making a fine record this fall. On Oct. 10 it won its twenty-third victory out of 26 starts in three years. The team is coached by W. T. Swensen, former University of Iowa athlete.

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MINOR LEAGUE MAY START NOV. 1

Internationals Await Majors — Detroit Dickering for Alex Cook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Close on the heels of the announcement of the 1930-31 schedule-making meeting of the National Hockey League for Saturday, Oct. 18, in Toronto, comes word that the International Hockey League schedule makers will arrange their own program early next week. Delay in the arranging of the National Hockey League schedule, for 1930-31 has forced the International League to hold back its tentative dates. Toronto and Detroit are represented by hockey teams in both groups and consequently it is necessary to arrange a lineup of dates that will not conflict. The National League, as the older and senior division, has the privilege of first choice in dates.

Detroit Cougars will launch the 1930-31 season at their Olympia rink on Thursday, Nov. 13. It has been learned on good authority that the New York Rangers will be their guests. Although no starting date has been proposed for the International League, it is likely that Friday, Nov. 1, will signal the send-off. The majority of the teams will start training next week.

Alex Cook, 21-year-old brother of the two flashy forwards for New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, Bill and Fred, may make his début in major puck-chasing ranks this coming season as a member of the Detroit team.

Young Cook was purchased from Oakland of the California Hockey League last spring by Montreal Canadiens. Two French-Canadian boys, Art and George Giroux, were also included in the deal.

Now the Detroit club wants to buy Alex's contract from the Canadiens, and it is understood that the world champions are giving the offer serious consideration. Last winter Alex was one of the leading scorers in the California Hockey Heague. He plays center ice, shoots from the left side, weighs around 160 pounds, and is a rangey type of player. He has had two seasons of professional competition, starting with Oakland two winters back. His home is at Lac Vert, Saskatchewan, where he assists his brothers in farming operations during the summer months. He got his start in hockey at Kingston, Ontario, and later in high school at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Deadlock Over Scoring System

NEW YORK (AP)—A deadlock between the Scandinavian countries and the United States has developed over the methods under which the skating events of the 1932 winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid will be conducted, Mr. Godfrey Dewey, president of the winter games committee, revealed Oct. 15.

Under the Scandinavian system which has been followed in the two previous winter Olympics, skaters compete in pairs and the winner is determined on a basis of comparative times.

Norway, Finland and, to a lesser extent, Sweden, have blocked efforts thus far to have the events run under the American system of heats and finals, Dr. Dewey said, and no reply has been received to an invitation extended Scandinavian skaters to come over this winter to compete and judge for themselves whether the American system is preferable.

Issuing a long statement pointing out the advantages of the American method, the Amateur Skating Union announced its intention of endeavoring to obtain favorable action by the International Skating Union at its congress in Vienna next may.

SIDELINES

SOLDIERS FIELD, Boston, will be the scene of unusual football activity over the week-end, with the Columbia University, United States Military Academy and Harvard elevens working out there Oct. 17, and the Army-Harvard game taking place the next day. Columbia, en route to Dartmouth, plans to stop in Boston, hence the workout at Soldiers Field. The team will go on to Hanover Saturday morning.

The question of whether it is right for the larger college eleven to use droves of substitutes against the little colleges with small squads is not new. The double-header plan seems best, but the big teams cannot be held at fault for using power against the little teams, for the latter seek contests with the former for financial reasons, and it looks as if the directors of the small teams were the ones to make the first move.

Ohio State University has a new uniform scheme, wearing a battleship gray in two tones on the helmet. Jerseys are of airplane cloth in colors of white and scarlet, to be worn in warm weather playing, and scarlet jerseys for regular football weather. The pants are of khaki color while the hose match the jerseys.

A record attendance was set for the opening game at Northwestern University, when Tulane University, last year's southern champions, were beaten, 14 to 0. This crowd was due to the opposition of two fine teams, as Northwestern has been rated as a title contender in the "Big Ten."

While University of Oregon and Drake University, playing a night game in Chicago, drew only 10,000 or 15,000, Northwestern University and Tulane University drew 30,000 the next day from the same community. This shows it is not merely high class football that the crowds want; but they also want a partisan interest in one team or the other, to get a real thrill out of it.

Donald G. Bradman Heads the First-Class 'Centurions'

His Batting During Past Four Years Has Made Him the Greatest Scoring Force That Cricket Has Ever Known

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Donald G. Bradman, stocky young Australian batsman with wrists like steel, the eye of a hawk, and a sunny temperament that allows him to play his naturally methodical game even in the heat and stress of "test" matches, heads the list of 1930 "centurions" with a total of 10 three-figure innings in first-class cricket and a top score of 334. His biggest innings this year, made against England at Leeds, is, at once, the highest ever recorded in the 50 years' history of "test" cricket and the best single batting performance of the past summer.

Since he came into first-class cricket from Bowral, 80 miles south of Sydney, four years ago, "Smiling Don," the son of a village carpenter, has landed among the records with a plunge that proclaims him the greatest scoring force cricket has ever known. He became a world figure when he made a hurricane 452, not out, for New South Wales against Queensland in six hours in season 1929-30—the biggest innings ever played in first-class cricket before that was W. H. Ponsford's 437 for Victoria versus Queensland in 1927-28—and now, at the age of 22 he stands recognized as one of the three greatest characters in cricket's history. The other two are Dr. W. G. Grace, whose position as pioneer of the modern game is unassailable, and J. B. Hobbs, the Surrey veteran who now claims the unparalleled aggregate of 175 "centuries," has made more runs than any other cricketer, and stands out as the master batsmen in the era succeeding that of Grace.

"The Player of the Year"

Since the beginning of the 1927-28 season in Australia, Bradman has put together 26 first-class "centuries," 12 of them above the 200-mark, and the batting averages and other statistical monuments to the 1930 campaign support, in incontrovertible fashion, the opinion of all who saw him in action, that he is head and shoulders above everybody else as "the player of the year." Figures in cricket are sometimes illusory; but they emphasize this year the complete manner in which Bradman mastered English bowlers on their own wickets and under conditions to which they were accustomed and he was not.

Bradman absolutely dominated English cricket in 1930. He headed the test match batting averages with the astounding figure of 139.14 runs per innings, he topped the averages for the first-class season, generally, with 96.66 (more than 30 runs better than the next man, Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire), he made the best score ever in test matches, the highest of the season, and he passed the 100-line on 10 occasions. Altogether, 280 centuries were scored in first-class cricket in England this year, and of the 116 cricketers who were responsible for them, six are members of the popular seventeenth touring Australian side that defeated England in the test series for the mythical ashes of supremacy. The number of three-figure innings is 124 fewer than the record aggregate of 1928.

Next to Bradman, the most successful "centurions" were Kumar Shri Duleepsinhji of Sussex, and W. W. Whysall of Nottinghamshire, two cricketers of contrasting methods. Duleepsinhji is a vivid amateur batsman, and he has repeated much of the history made by his illustrious uncle, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who, as K. S. Ranjitsinhji, or, more popularly, "Ranji," played for England, Sussex, and Cambridge University 25 to 30 years ago. "Duleep" hit eight centuries in 1930 and the best of them was only one run short of Bradman's highest.

Whysall Averages 49.14

Whysall, who made six of his three-figure scores on the historic Trent Bridge Ground, has been associated with the Nottinghamshire County Club as a professional for 20 years and is one of the solid reasons why the English Intercounty championship went to Notts. in 1929. This veteran concluded the season with an average of 49.14 and, like Duleepsinhji, went over the century on eight occasions. Whysall is a confidence-inspiring batsman with a big fund of experience, some of it derived from test matches "down under."

To dilate upon the merits of the outstanding "centuries" of the present year would fill columns. The following list, compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, shows, however, the essential details of all centuries obtained by cricketers who obtained three or more three-figure innings in 1930:

*D. G. Bradman (10)—334 for Australia vs. England at Leeds; 254 for Australia vs. England at Lord's; 253 not out for Australians vs. Surrey at The Oval; 236 for Australians vs. Worcestershire at Worcester; 232 for Australia vs. England at The Oval; 205 not out for Australians vs. Kent at Canterbury; 191 for Australians vs. Hampshire at Southampton; 185 not out for Australians vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 131 for Australia vs. England at Nottingham; 117 for Australians vs. Somersetshire at Taunton.

*K. S. Duleepsinhji (8)—333 for Sussex vs. Northamptonshire at Brighton; 168 for Sussex vs. Hampshire at Portsmouth; 173 for England vs. Australia at Lord's; 147 for Sussex vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 125 for Gentlemen vs. Players at Lord's; 118 for Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 103 not out for Gentlemen vs. Players at Lord's; 102 not out for Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

W. W. Whysall (8)—248 for Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham; 158 for Nottinghamshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham; 128 for Nottinghamshire vs. Kent at Canterbury; 130 for Nottinghamshire vs. Australians at Nottingham; 117 for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham; 115 for Nottinghamshire vs. Oxford University at Nottingham; 113 for Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham; 101 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham.

Ernest Tyldesley (7)—256 not out for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire at Manchester; 151 not out for Lancashire vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 124 not out for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire at Manchester; 117 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester; 109 for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff; 108 not out for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff; 107 for Lancashire vs. Yorkshire at Manchester.

*W. M. Woodfull (6)—216 for Australians vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 155 for Australia vs. England at Lord's; 141 for Australians vs. Surrey at The Oval; 133 for Australians vs. Worcestershire at Worcester; 121 for Australians vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield; 116 for Australians vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton.

Maurice Leyland (6)—211 not out for Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Leeds; 186 for Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire at Leeds; 172 for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Sheffield; 150 not out for Marylebone Cricket Club South African team vs. Lord Hawke's XI at Scarborough; 112 for Yorkshire vs. Kent at Gravesend; 109 for Yorkshire vs. Kent at Leeds.

Andrew Sandham (6)—204 for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham; 176 for Surrey vs. Essex at The Oval; 158 for Surrey vs. Middlesex at The Oval; 153 for Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 135 not out for Surrey vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton; 100 for Surrey vs. Leicestershire at The Oval.

*B. H. Lyon (6)—174 for Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Gloucester; 133 for Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Southampton; 118 for Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Bristol; 103 for Marylebone Cricket Club vs. Oxford University at Lord's; 101 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Bristol; 100 for Gloucestershire vs. Somersetshire at Taunton.

Herbert Sutcliffe (6)—173 for Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Brighton; 161 for England vs. Australia at The Oval; 156 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Dewsbury; 133 not out for Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire at Sheffield; 109 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Leyton; 102 not out for Yorkshire vs. M. C. C. at Scarborough.

M. Nichol (5)—262 not out for Worcestershire vs. Hampshire at Bournemouth; 155 for Worcestershire vs. Sussex at Worcester; 127 for Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire at Dudley; 110 for Worcestershire vs. Kent at Stourbridge; 102 for Worcestershire vs. Essex at Leyton.

A. N. Ducat (5)—218 for Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 125 for Surrey vs. Leicestershire at The Oval; 104 not out for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval; 102 for Surrey vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield; 100 not out for Surrey vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

W. R. Hammond (5)—211 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 199 for Gloucestershire vs. Surrey at The Oval; 162 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Hull; 113 for England vs. Australia at Leeds; 108 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Somersetshire at Clifton.

A. Mitchell (5)—176 not out for Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Bradford; 136 not out for Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire at Hull; 130 not out for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Bradford; 105 not out for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Sheffield; 101 not out for Yorkshire vs. Kent at Gravesend.

J. B. Hobbs (5)—146 not out for Surrey vs. Australians at The Oval; 137 for Surrey vs. Glamorganshire at The Oval; 111 not out for Surrey vs. Glamorganshire at The Oval; 106 for Surrey vs. Sussex at Hastings; 100 for Surrey vs. Leicestershire at The Oval.

Jack O'Connor (5)—138 for Essex vs. Gloucestershire at Leyton; 130 not out for Essex vs. Gloucestershire at Leyton; 119 for Essex vs. Warwickshire at Leyton; 104 for Essex vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 101 for Essex vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

E. H. Hendren (5)—158 for Middlesex vs. Australians at Lord's; 123 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire at Lord's; 111 for M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire at Lord's; 101 not out for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Lord's; 101 for England vs. The Rest at Lord's.

F. E. Woolley (5)—130 for Kent vs. Sussex at Folkestone; 119 for Kent vs. Yorkshire at Leeds; 110 for Kent vs. Surrey at Blackheath; 109 for Kent vs. Surrey at The Oval; 103 for Kent vs. Lancashire at Dover.

Thomas Cook (4)—278 for Sussex vs. Hampshire at Brighton; 154 for Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings; 137 for Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire at Brighton; 122 for Sussex vs. Surrey at The Oval.

T. F. Shepherd (4)—234 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University at The Oval; 154 for Surrey vs. Yorkshire at The Oval; 122 for Surrey vs. Oxford University at The Oval; 103 not out for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval.

*W. H. Ponsford (4)—220 not out for Australians vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 143 for Australians vs. Yorkshire at Bradford; 131 for Australians vs. Derbyshire at Derby; 110 for Australia vs. England at The Oval.

*P. F. Longrigg (4)—205 for Somersetshire vs. Leicestershire at Taunton; 163 for Somersetshire vs. Hampshire at Portsmouth; 113 for Somersetshire vs. Kent at Bath; 100 for Somersetshire vs. Derbyshire at Taunton.

A. C. Russell (4)—176 for Essex vs. Sussex at Brighton; 133 for Essex vs. Yorkshire at Dewsbury; 103 for Essex vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 100 not out for Essex vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

*R. E. S. Wyatt (4)—174 not out for Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Hinckley; 145 for Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire at Derby; 117 for Warwickshire vs. Kent at Birmingham; 117 for Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Nuneaton.

*A. P. Kippax (4)—158 for Australians vs. Sussex at Brighton; 120 for Australians vs. Lancashire at Manchester; 102 not out for Australians vs. Sussex at Brighton; 103 for Australians vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

L. Townsend (4)—141 for Derbyshire vs. Middlesex at Burton-on-Trent; 117 for Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby; 104 for Derbyshire vs. Kent at Ilkeston; 102 for Derbyshire vs. Surrey at The Oval.

J. H. Parks (4)—121 for Sussex vs. Yorkshire at Brighton, 119 for Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings, 115 for Sussex vs. Lancashire at Eastbourne, 106 for Sussex vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

*D. N. Moore (3)—206 for Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University at Oxford, 148 for Oxford University vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham, 101 not out for South of England vs. M. C. C. at Folkestone.

A. H. Bakewell (3)—204 for Northamptonshire vs. Somersetshire at Bath, 110 for Northamptonshire vs. Sussex at Leyton, 105 for Northamptonshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

*N. M. Ford (3)—183 for Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at Oxford, 180 for Oxford University vs. Surrey at The Oval, 158 for Oxford University vs. Kent at Oxford.

James Cutmore (3)—180 for Essex vs. Worcestershire at Leyton, 122 for Essex vs. Derbyshire at Derby, 117 for Essex vs. Somersetshire at Colchester.

*A. M. Crawley (3)—175 for Kent vs. Essex at Southend, 144 for Oxford University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne, 119 for Oxford University vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

William Bates (3)—168 for Glamorganshire vs. Surrey at The Oval, 146 for Wales vs. Combined Minor Counties at Colwyn Bay, 146 for Wales vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield.

*Wavell Wakefield (3)—167 not out for Oxford University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne, 106 for M. C. C. vs. Wales at Lord's, 102 for Oxford University vs. Gloucestershire at Oxford.

Willis Walker (3)—165 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 140 for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham; 112 for Nottinghamshire vs. Oxford University at Oxford.

Edgar Oldroyd (3)—164 not out for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Bath; 143 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Leyton; 127 for Yorkshire vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol.

J. W. Hearne (3)—158 for Middlesex vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield; 144 for Middlesex vs. Kent at Folkestone; 106 for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Leicester.

J. S. Iddon (3)—136 for Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester; 114 for Lancashire vs. Worcestershire at Manchester; 101 for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire at Manchester.

Frank Watson (3)—136 for Lancashire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 134 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester; 131 for Lancashire vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

E. H. Bowley (3)—133 for Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings; 126 not out for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Brighton; 116 for Sussex vs. Hampshire at Portsmouth.

Percy Holmes (3)—132 not out for Yorkshire vs. Gloucestershire at Hull; 130 for Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire at Sheffield; 102 for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Bradford.

E. J. Smith (3)—132 for Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire at Birmingham; 128 for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire at Swansea; 124 for Warwickshire vs. Essex at Birmingham.

Harold Storer (3)—132 for Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire at Chesterfield; 123 for Derbyshire vs. Essex at Leyton; 102 for Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby.

*Amateur.

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PICK-UPS

IT SHOULD be interesting to follow the work of Rogers Hornsby during the 1931 season. The proposition of managing a ball club is not new to the star second baseman; but with so much expected of him from the Chicago management, he must make good from the start. In 1926 he piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to a National League pennant and to victory in the World Series over the New York Yankees. His work during that period was entirely successful and proved that he possessed managerial ability. The following year he went with the Giants, and when John McGraw, the team's veteran manager, was unable to take his place on the bench at one stretch during the season, Hornsby took over the leadership. From the moment he became temporary manager, the Giants played great ball and climbed to a high position in the race. No doubt these facts have been viewed by the Chicago officials, who look to Hornsby not only to win another National League championship, but also annex the championship of the world.

With the World Series now a thing of the past and the college football elevens taking to the gridirons, it seems that baseball has been temporarily forgotten. Such is not the case, however, to the real fan of the game. The stanch follower is wondering if the Athletics are capable of repeating this season's performance again next year if the Cardinals can finish ahead of the always bothersome Cubs, Giants, Pirates and the strengthened Robins. In the case of the Athletics, they have on three occasions repeated in the American League, but have been unable to win three times in succession. In 1910 and 1911 they won the pennant, in 1913 and 1914 they did likewise and of course in 1929 and again this year, they outclassed the league. Now Connie Mack will try to win his third straight victory, something that he has never done before.

It is expected that the A's will be given much more opposition next season than they received this year. The Senators are certain to press the champions more in 1931 than they did in 1930. Walter Johnson has a fine ball club and on it one of the stars of the league, Joe Cronin. Then the Yankees, with their new manager, Joe McCarthy, are expected to give more opposition if they can find another pitcher or two. This year they led the circuit in batting, but could finish only third. The Cleveland club is also one possessing considerable strength. It can get much higher in the standing with the help of better pitching. The same applies to the Detroit Tigers.

If the Cardinals can begin the 1931 season in the same manner that they finished this year, they may establish a lead and hold it for some time. Although Gabby Street was not successful in the October classic against the A's, he has a fine ball club and one which cannot easily be figured out of the running. The fact that McGraw left the Giants during the latter part of the season just past, should explain why the club slumped down the home stretch. The New York team sadly lacked pitching at the close of the campaign, but no doubt this department will be better fortified before the season begins about five months from now. The recent deal which took Frank O'Doul and Fresco Thompson from the Phillies to the Robins, puts the stock of the Brooklyn club up by leaps and bounds. Another close race should be in vogue next season in the National League.

Some baseball followers have said that Connie Mack has a five-man team. Of course that is only a matter of opinion. However, it seems that such is not the case. Simmons, Cochrane, Foxx, Grove and Earnshaw are the outstanding members of the champions, no doubt, but it takes more than five players to win a world championship two years in a row. Bishop is a much better player than he is given credit for being. The same applies to Haas, Miller, Boley and Dykes. Dykes especially is the spark of the infield. But with those five prominent stars which Connie Mack has given the baseball world taking the spotlight every day, the other members of the team must take a back seat.

PRESIDENT MAY SEE BIG FOOTBALL GAMES

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—President Hoover is considering attending the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, Nov. 22, in addition to the Princeton-Navy game at Princeton, Oct. 25, to which he has tentatively accepted an invitation.

It was announced Oct. 15 at the White House that arrangements had been practically completed for the Chief Executive's attendance at the Navy-Princeton game, and unless something develops to prevent it, Mr. Hoover will leave early on the morning of the game and return immediately afterward. Secretary Adams is to be in the party accompanying the President and they plan to sit on the Navy side of the field.

While no definite decision had been made on the Harvard-Yale game, it was said the President hoped to attend.

Sixteen Players Are Named for Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Sixteen players have been named to take part in the eastern sectional tournament to qualify a player for the world's championship at pocket billiards, it is announced here by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. The sectional tourney will open in two divisions on Oct. 20.

Eight players will take part in each division, the northern at the State Billiard Club room in Boston, and the southern division at the Haskins Billiard Room in Richmond, Va. The winners of the two divisionals will meet in the final match at the Paradise Billiard Room in Reading, Pa., on Oct. 29, for the right to compete for the world's title in December.

Three other sectional tounaments—the northern, southern and western—also will start on Oct. 20, and each winner will qualify for the world's championship. The sectional winners and the four players already named as eligible will make up the field for the world's championship. The seeded players are E. R. Greenleaf, present champion; Frank Taberski and Erwin Rudolph, former titleholders, and Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, eastern champion. The players eligible for this year's eastern sectional follow:

Northern division of the State Billiard Club, Boston—Arthur Woods, New York; Charles Seaback, Boston; Joseph Presita, Gloversville, N. Y.; Andrew Midway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Peter Judice, Brooklyn; Carl Vaughan, New York; Joseph Rego, Wilmington, Del., and W. Clinton Darey Jr., Kingston, Pa. Southern division at Haskins Billiard Room, Richmond, Va.—Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia; Walter Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Harry Oswald, Pittsburgh; Charles Harmon, New York; Arthur Church, New York; Walter E. Scott, Baltimore; George P. Kelly, Philadelphia, and Jack Grossman, Philadelphia.

The eastern field is very strong, as at least half of the players have had experience in championship competition.

NEW CONSTRUCTION INCREASES

NEW YORK—Awards for new construction in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the period from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, inclusive, were at a daily rate higher than in September, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. The total for the period was $136,408,000, a daily rate of $15,156,400 per business day, compared with a daily rate of $13,764,000 in September and $17,140,100 in October last year. Awards for the year to Oct. 10 totaled $3,821,131,500, against $4,785,123,000 in the corresponding period last year.

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TWO VICTORIES FOR LOTT IN NET PLAY

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, member of the Davis Cup team, entered the semifinal round of the Greenbriar Autumn Tennis tourney Oct. 15. He advanced by defeating Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—3, after having disposed of Edward Brooke Jr., Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1. Keiles earned the right to meet Lott by defeating Ehret Howell, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.

John Millen, New York, defeated Lewis Morrow, Memphis, 6—3, and then defaulted in a quarterfinal match. F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated Don Johnson, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—1, and P. B. Hawk, New York, beat S. H. Voshell, New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Don Johnson won by default from Emmet Pare, Dayton, O., in the round before the quarterfinal.

HOCKEY COACH SIGNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—John Farquhar, for three years director of winter sports at University of Wisconsin, has arrived here to assume his duties as manager of the Shamrocks, the new Chicago team in the American Hockey League. Farquhar's ice team in the "Big Ten" competition last season was one of the leaders. T. J. Shaugnessy, owner of the Chicago club, announced that Tom Dyer, for four years trainer of the Chicago Black Hawks, has been signed as trainer of the Shamrocks.

MAY SHIFT BIG GAME

CHICAGO (AP)—The Notre Dame-Northwestern football game of Nov. 22 may be transferred from Dyche Stadium in Evanston to Soldier Field and the bulk of proceeds turned over to Chicago charities. Officials in charge of Soldier Field, the largest football stadium in the world, said Oct. 15 they would allow the use of the field gratis for the game, while President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern said he approved the transfer. Notre Dame officials are expected to approve the plan.

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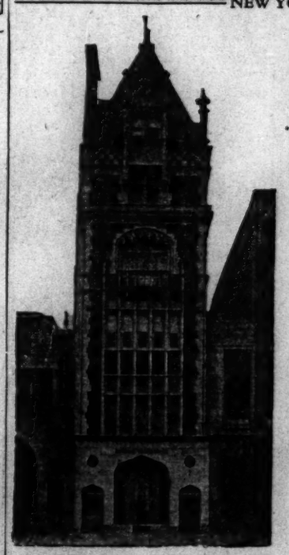

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Used Key

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Part I

TO THE majority of the passengers on that westward-speeding train the revolving wheels chanted only a monotonous clickety-clack, clickety-clack, clickety-clack. But to Arline Wells they seemed to be intoning a protracted curfew to her most cherished dreams and aspirations. "You have to go back! You have to go back! You have to go back!" they reiterated over and over and over again.

And Arline didn't want to go back. Slumped down on the grimy red mohair seat she tilted her blond head back against the protective white cover and stared at the swiftly receding landscape with rebellious, brooding blue eyes. Mile by relentless mile the train was whirling her away from everything that seemed desirable to her and carrying her back to the things she had sought to escape.

Goldburg, to which she was returning, had appeared intolerable enough, even before a new and enthralling existence had been revealed to her by two eventful years at Corell Conservatory. Always, or at least ever since she had become aware of it, she had been irked by the stupidity and crudeness of that mining town with its heterogeneous population, half foreign, half American and wholly uncongenial. And absence had only served to increase her aversion.

Aunt Nellie, who had given Arline a home, had been wonderfully kind to her and had tried to take the place of the father and mother that Arline only vaguely remembered. But Aunt Nellie was a simple, placid person who moved contentedly about in a circle of preoccupation with her small household affairs, and she had never been able to comprehend the surging ambitions that filled Arline with restless discontent in the narrow orbit of Goldburg's intellectual restrictions.

Arline wanted to be a great singer. She was as certain that she had a voice worth cultivating as she was that she had eyes and ears. Hadn't her own mother been almost famous as a soloist? But even elementary musical advantages were unobtainable in Goldburg, and for several years Arline had felt like a mutinous skylark beating its wings futilely against the bars of an inimical environment.

Release for Arline

And then had come release. She had received a share of her grandfather's estate, enough to finance her through the four-year course for graduation from the conservatory her mother had attended when she was a girl. This was one of the dreams Arline had cherished from childhood and she lost no time in embarking upon the realization of it. She had left Goldburg and had entered Corell Conservatory with buoyant hopes. She was determined to study hard, win recognition and graduate with honors. After that — Arline had visioned the future as a sort of golden mist of glorious accomplishment.

For two years she had allowed nothing to dim her aspirations, nor was she daunted by the revelation that among the students in the conservatory there were many whose talents far exceeded her own. But quite suddenly the golden mist of her hopes was converted into an impenetrable gray fog of frustration. For the loan in which her money was deposited, thoroughly and disastrously failed.

At first Arline had refused to accept the situation or to believe that she could not remain at the conservatory. She would teach or work at anything to avoid going back to Goldburg and her former dun-colored, monotonous existence. But there was already such a superfluity of more advanced and experienced students trying to organize classes and earn their way that all of Arline's efforts failed. At length she had been forced to abandon the project, had packed, bidden her friends an inconsolable farewell and started on her long westward journey.

And now there was the future to be faced. A drab future.

As she sat there staring unseeingly at the changing landscape Arline tried to consider what she would do, what she COULD do. But the only result of her perturbed thinking was one negative decision. She simply would not waste her talent on Goldburg. For her there would be no more music. She would try to banish the thoughts of it from her mind or seal it up as she had heard that certain wasps seal up disturbing things in their hives. Aunt Nellie would expect her to sing and play and perhaps to teach. So would the other Goldburgians. But nothing could break her resolution.

The train was slowing now, making its laborious way through black tunnels and up steep mountain grades. They would soon be there. An hour. Half an hour. A quarter of an hour. Goldburg! With a suppressed sigh Arline stepped down from the train and tried to respond to Aunt Nellie's warm welcome.

Aunt Nellie's Welcome

Aunt Nellie was pathetically pleased to see her and had tried to make of her homecoming a festive event. The little weather-beaten gray house was decked out in its best, the table laid with the cloth and china reserved for very special occasions. And the bountiful supper consisted almost entirely of Arline's favorite dishes. She tried to seem appreciative, but she longed for solitude and the chance to be alone with her disappointment. Aunt Nellie, however, was eager to hear all of the details of Arline's experiences, eager to supply her with the details of the meager happenings in Goldburg since she had left.

"I know you will miss the friends you have made at the conservatory in these two years," she commented as Arline listlessly finished her dessert. "But there's one new girl here that I am sure you will enjoy immensely. Her name is Hannah Pudge and she's as musical as can be. She plays the violin at all of our entertainments and everybody is quite taken with her music. You two girls ought to be a lot of company for each other. She was so interested and enthusiastic when I told her you were coming home. I sort of think she'll drop in to see you this evening."

"I'm really too tired from the trip and everything to see anyone tonight, Aunt Nellie," was Arline's weary response, "so if she does come, will you please excuse me to her. If you don't mind, I'll go up to my room and tumble into bed early."

"Why, of course, I don't mind, Dearie. You just run right along to bed now," urged Aunt Nellie. "I'll explain to Hannah, if she should come, and she will understand. She's always sweet and considerate about everything."

An hour later, lying in her old-fashioned bed in the familiar little room under the eaves, Arline's thoughts reverted to the new girl Aunt Nellie seemed to consider such a promising companion.

"Hannah Pudge! What a perfectly Goldburgy name!" Arline meditated scornfully. "I'll wager she could be summed up in one word—stodgy."

The next day Arline tried to occupy her time in helping Aunt Nellie and putting her belongings away in their old places. But having no definite objective seemed unbearable after the full, purposeful, interesting days at the conservatory. There had never been the smallest crumb of time to waste then, with practice and lessons, classes and rehearsals and concerts.

A Resolve

"I'll simply have to find something to keep me so busy I won't have time to think of all I'm missing," she told herself desperately.

It was this mood that made her agree, apathetically, to accompany Aunt Nellie that evening to an entertainment given for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of some repairs needed on the one little church in Goldburg. Regular services were held only during the summer when the Rev. Charles Doran came to the mountains to spend three months in his summer home. This year he was going abroad and had turned his cabin over to a friend, a young minister who needed the rest and change and who had enthusiastically consented to substitute for him in the little church. Now Goldburg was endeavoring to put the church in order.

"And Hannah's going to play at the entertainment," Aunt Nellie said in inducement. "They never let her off and she's so good about doing her bit whenever she is asked."

But Aunt Nellie's praise failed to arouse any interest in Arline. Hannah was probably just another of the small town girls who had been considered something of a "prodigy" merely because she could carry a tune and perhaps add a few frills and furbelows to it. And Arline had an uncomfortable feeling that Aunt Nellie might expect her to be as obliging as this Hannah person and add her bit to later village performances. But she simply would not be shaken from her resolution. She was morosely silent as she accompanied her aunt to the entertainment and returned the welcoming greetings of her old acquaintances with little cordiality.

A surprising number of people was flocking into the narrow door of the hall—Americans, Italians, Mexicans. Quite a democracy, thought Arline. After she and Aunt Nellie had taken their seats, she glanced at the commonplace gathering with bored, unfriendly eyes. What a contrast, what a devastating contrast to the concerts she had been attending the last two years, concerts where a well-groomed and cultured audience assembled to hear outstanding and distinctive performances.

A sudden wave of nostalgia for that other existence swept over Arline with such intensity that involuntarily she shut her eyes against the reality that confronted her. Suddenly she was startled by a small explosion of clapping. Her eyes flicked open. And what they focused upon caused her to stare in astonishment.

[To be Continued Next Thursday.]

Arline Tried to Respond to Aunt Nellie's Warm Welcome

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Would the Mail Baggers who have foreign pen-pals be interested in knowing how I help my "foreign correspondents" with their English? Having taught many foreign young men, it seemed quite the natural thing for me to answer two unusually interesting letters from boys of seventeen—one a German musician and the other a Japanese student.

That was two years ago and these friends have added to my interest in almost every page of the daily papers, including the Monitor, and proving that the Mail Bag "blesses him who gives and him who takes." I keep both eyes open for something to clip for the boys, and what was once just news is now of personal interest to me.

Each boy is interested in pictures of his countrymen and kindly newspaper comment telling the part each has taken in the world's work. During the Los Angeles stop of the Graf Zeppelin, it was difficult to divide the news items, as the German Commander and his titled Japanese passenger were often mentioned together, and I could send the clip to only one boy!

In July, my musical boy played his own compositions before a "full house" in Cologne; and a soloist sang his latest song. Both had many encores which he told of so modestly. He also told me the concert "endured till 22:30 o'clock." How many of the Mail Baggers know, right off the bat, that the concert lasted till 10:30 p. m., as we count time? He is greatly interested in the Hollywood Bowl and its "Symphonies Under the Stars," so each season I send him at least one of the weekly programs containing an English interpretation of each symphony, also the wonderfully inspiring articles and pictures of high school orchestras that the Monitor has given us.

I sent him a rotogravure sheet of The Bowl; the reverse side happened to be "Fashions." Before telling me of his musical success, he wrote, "My mother contemplated with high interest the 'modes.' I had to translate the words for her." Can you see that mother and boy poring over those pictures?

I clipped from the Home Forum, Schiller's "Riddle" (The Rainbow). How he will prize that translation! I bought his Christmas greeting this summer—an attractive, wee book (Goethe-Schiller's "Xenions," with German text and English translation on each page) but it didn't cost any more than a Christmas card. Thanking me will be a fine exercise in English composition, and how I shall love that letter!

Because he confused "holydays" with "holidays" I explained why Easter is a holyday; but New Year's Day is a holiday. He asked if "victuals" rhymes with "skittles?" Do the Mail Baggers know both words, and does each one wish that he had my "German correspondent," or one just as fine?

I wouldn't trade my Japanese boy for any other correspondent in all the world. He is an out-of-door chap; loves nature and sends postcard pictures of beautiful waterfalls, rustic bridges, and ancient shrines. I love the things he folds in with his letters, and share with him the unusual cards my friends send me from far-away places. Their greetings to me make a practical English lesson for him.

His New Year's card was most artistic and he interpreted the greeting for me: "I beg respectfully to offer the New Year's greetings, and may you have ten thousand happinesses." Do we all know that the Japanese New Year and the Chinese New Year do not come on the same day, and that neither comes on our New Year's Day, and why? My Japanese friend dates my letters by our calendar.

Recently, Los Angeles had a fine exhibit of Japanese art. I sent him a rotogravure page of it. He will see that we appreciate the good things of Japan, even though "California is the home of the anti-Japanese movement," as he told me in his first letter.

Each year there are pleasing pictures and paragraphs about Japanese students who excel in our schools and colleges. The Sundial "recorded" the remarkable things a San Pedro teacher accomplished among the Japanese children of her district, and that their parents, in appreciation, gave her a trip to Japan this summer. The Monitor carried a news item telling of her return, of the love, respect and honor shown to her in Japan, and of the things she brought home. I clipped it all and pinned it to the first page of my next letter.

M. T. G.'s delightful article on "Finding the Real Japan," and a Monitor review of a troupe of Japanese players that made good in a London theater, each made an excellent reading lesson in English, besides stimulating patriotism and fostering a friendly feeling for America and England. No textbook could be half so interesting.

This pen-pal takes the dictionary very literally. Last year he wrote, "I am glad to say you I have my remove to Keio University." My only correction was to congratulate him on his promotion, but that was enough. In his next letter he told me of his promotion in his English classes.

He is eager to speak English with someone. I am trying to learn if there is a Boy Scout troop in Tokyo. What could be better than a Japanese lad in an English-speaking troop of Boy Scouts? Answer: Two Japanese laddies. Think of the good turns a day every Scout could do by just speaking English, even "as she is spoke."

For pleasure and profit, I recommend a "foreign correspondent" who is learning English. Every letter is entertaining. Success to the Mail Bag!

A. A. O.

[Mail Baggers with foreign pen-pals will be particularly grateful to A. A. O. for this interesting letter.—Ed.]

The Hague, Netherlands

Dear Editor:

Herewith I enclose a clipping from our Dutch paper: "On Monday, Sept. 1 we celebrate the fiftieth birthday of our Queen by having one day of prohibition in the cafés. One dry day in the Netherlands."

Of course the Dutch are doing far more, for we love our Queen immensely. The most dignified avenue of The Hague, the Voorhout with its old lime trees, is full of celluloid orange balls, with electric lamps therein. These balls are in the lime trees, like apples in apple trees. Quite gaunt and gorgeous. In another street are such celluloid balls in the national colors.

The oldest road to Scheveniujen (some three centuries old) is planted with chestnut trees. From tree to tree on both sides of the road is a rope with electric lamps. This makes a big abundance of light. It is rather complicated for me to explain this in English but be sure it is wonderful.

The Peace Palace is not to be described. Standing in front of it the sight fascinates everyone. The surroundings are dark which makes a superb contrast. High up is the tower, the Dutch colors swinging slowly and proudly. This illumination is permanent.

On Aug. 30, I listened to a radio program from Batavia, Dutch East Indies. Some 300 people sang and played, some of them natives. Our Queen had been listening, too, which Batavia knew. At the end of the program the Netherlands called Batavia over the radio and said that the Queen wished to speak and thank them for the program. After a short time our beloved monarch expressed her thanks, in a way no one who heard it could possibly forget. Her voice is very splendid and pure, her words well chosen. Our Queen is thrilling with energy, her heart was speaking. She spoke most distinctly for the huge distance.

Be sure of my deep appreciation. I have gained excellent friends through the Mail Bag, for which I have an endless gratitude. I am sorry that I cannot undertake any more correspondence as I am quite full up.

Herman S.

East Milton, Mass.

Dear Editor:

This summer I spent most of my vacation in Pennsylvania. The friends whom I visited live very near the branch of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Chester Springs. On several occasions I posed for classes, and, although it was rather tiring, I learned a great deal about painting and became very interested in it. In fact, I became so interested that I attempted a few paintings and sketches myself.

Chester Springs is ideally suited for an artists' colony, as it is quite in the country in the midst of beautiful scenery. All through the summer the farmers are busy cutting, binding, hauling and threshing various grains. These scenes and many others make delightful subjects for the students.

There are five instructors of different kinds of art who are sent out from the academy in Philadelphia every week. Each instructor has his special day, and during that day he criticizes any work which the students may have done through the week.

I should like to hear from girls anywhere who would care to write to me. I am 16 years old and a junior in high school. I wish to extend my best wishes to all Mail Baggers, and also to give my heartfelt thanks for all the Mail Bag is doing for the young people of today.

Sylvia S.

Maplewood, Missouri

Dear Editor:

For the past two years the Monitor has been my constant source of supply for material for history and literature, as well as for various subjects I have studied. It has also been an aid in the making of notebooks and in giving reports.

We spent the major part of our vacation visiting the western states, enjoying the great variety of scenery they offer. In Kansas we found the wheat fields; in Colorado, ranches and mountains; in New Mexico, the historical mesas, peaks, and mounds; and in Arizona, the great sage-covered plains, and the desert hills. In California, the desert palms, fruit orchards, mountains and ocean drives are interesting; and in Utah there is the salt desert.

We live in Maplewood, a suburb of St. Louis, and I shall be a senior in high school this year. I am interested in music, books, stamp collecting and foreign correspondence, and would like to exchange letters with girls around my age (16) who could write in either Spanish or English.

Best wishes for all the Mail Baggers.

Helen R.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Elizabeth K. (16), Berkeley, Calif.
Priscilla G. (16), Winthrop, Mass.
Edna C. (17), Lakewood, O.—Especially from the Philippine Islands, Brazil and France.
Rosemary M. (17), Rochester, N. Y.
Aldrea J. (18), Peoria, Ill.—Interested in music, library work and stamp collecting.
Margaret K. (18), Foremost, Alta, Canada.—Lives on a ranch.
Winifred B. (18), Towson, Md.—Especially from Spain, France, India, Persia and South America.
Charlotte E. (18), Milwaukee, Wis.
Josephine W. (over 20), Los Angeles, Calif.
Leona C. (over 30), Indianapolis, Ind.

BOYS

Charles E. (18), Milwaukee, Wis.
Franz L., Hamburg, Germany.

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

American Stamps as a Pageant of Progress

EVENTS which have made great changes in history may often be read in the ordinary postage stamp. Indeed, a stamp collection may be a veritable pageant of progress.

The United States is particularly happy in this respect, for now that anniversaries—centenaries, tercentenaries, sesquicentennials—are carefully noted by the Post Office Department, we have in our stamps changing historical panorama of great and growing interest.

The battle of Braddock's Field in 1755 is commemorated this year by a stamp bearing a reproduction of Col. George Washington's statue. This latest commemorative issue is red in color and its denomination is two cents.

This year, too, Charleston, S. C., celebrates the anniversary of its founding in 1680. A carmine two-cent stamp portrays that discovery, and also shows the famous products of rice and indigo. The 300-year anniversary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is commemorated by a similar stamp. This shows an Indian standing beside an oval upon which is written the Latin inscription of the colony.

Last Year's Issues

Last year many interesting stamps were issued. A red and black two-cent stamp showed George Rogers Clark in the pioneer stockade at Vincennes. Our regular two-cent stamp was surcharged in black with the words "Molly Pitcher" to honor the memory of the gallant wife of a Revolutionary cannoneer who took his place at the guns. Another Colonial, Major-General Sullivan of the 1779 Expedition, was pictured with his flintlock rifle on a special two-cent issue. Still another stamp featured a memorial to General Anthony Wayne.

In 1879, Thomas A. Edison invented the electric lamp. A lamp, celebrating the Golden Jubilee of this wonderful invention was shown on another 1929 stamp. Still another stamp of this year, featuring the Ohio River celebration, depicted a famous river steamboat entering one of the locks that assist in keeping the Ohio at a nine-foot stage.

Interesting Historical Issues

In 1928, Valley Forge was represented by a kneeling George Washington. On another stamp was the scene of General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. The Vermont Sesquicentennial stamp shows a leather-clad Vermont rifleman at Bennington. Previous commemorative issues in 1926 were: the cannoneers in action at the battle of White Plains, the Liberty Bell stamp for the Philadelphia Exposition, and the 5-cent lavender John Ericson memorial stamp. There was a striking black and red stamp for the Norse-American centennial, and several scenic ones for the Lexington-Concord issue.

In 1929, the Pilgrim tercentenary was commemorated in green, red, and blue stamps—1, 2 and 5 cents in value. In 1924, appeared a Huguenot-Walloon anniversary stamp. In 1915 the San Francisco Exposition series was issued, picturing Balboa, the Locks at Gatun, Panama Canal, the Golden Gate, and the discovery of San Francisco Bay. Other stamps of this kind were the Hudson-Fulton celebration with Hendrik Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, and Fulton's first steamship, the Clermont.

Jamestown, Virginia, celebrated its founding in 1907. A stamp issue bearing the likenesses of Pocahontas, Capt. John Smith, and depicting the founding of the town commemorated the festivities. The Alaska-Yukon stamp showed William Seward's profile, while the 1898 Trans-Mississippi issue delineated Marquette on the Mississippi and Fremont in the Rocky Mountains.

The 1893, or Columbian issue, made a complete story of Christopher Columbus's efforts to discover a new route to the Indies. His fleet of three caravels, his pleading for funds before Queen Isabella, his endeavor at the Convent of La Rabida to prove that the world was round, and his display of Indians before the Spanish court are shown, with other events of his discoveries, most of the engravings being copies from famous paintings and statuary.

When the parcels post system was begun, a series of carmine stamps was issued. Later this was withdrawn and regular postage substituted. This first issue is valuable today, not only because it possesses collector's interest, but also because of its scenic representation of progress in our mails. The methods on the individual stamps are by carrier, truck, train, steamship, rural wagon, and biplane.

Airplane Stamps

The rapid rise of the airplane industry and its use in the transportation of mail is reflected in numerous airplane and air mail stamps. These began with a series of stamps in 1920 showing a biplane in flight. The six-cent was a deep yellow, while the twenty-four-cent was a scheme of carmine and ultramarine. Later came an eight-cent green stamp, nearly square, with a conventionalized propeller and radiator.

More recently we had the commemoration of Colonel Lindbergh's flight to Paris with the issue of a rectangular blue ten-cent stamp engraved with the Spirit of St. Louis in flight over the Atlantic. A later stamp portrayed a map of the United States with two mail planes flying toward each other. A fifteen-cent stamp in light brown and a twenty-cent in light green are also members of that issue. In use now is a larger five-cent stamp in blue and red.

Some time ago in commemoration of the Wright brothers' flight in their glider at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, a 1928 series entitled "International Civil Aeronautics Conference," was printed. The two-cent shows the original glider in flight, and the five-cent a view of Washington with a modern airplane in flight over it.

The progress of inventions makes an interesting story. The 1898 issues of documentary and proprietary stamps portrayed a battleship of the Spanish-American War. We await more modern ships. A humorous touch in the 1901 regular issue showed an early electric runabout with derbied drivers on its high front seat. A small locomotive and a steamship are in that same series. An 1869 locomotive on the three-cent blue stamp of '69 is of the Civil War type, with antiquated tender, small wheels and funneled stack.

Our special delivery stamps show considerable progress in delivery methods. First, the messenger boy on foot; next, on a bicycle; thirdly, on a motorcycle. The fast parcels post truck appears on the 20-cent black.

Stamps portraying our national heroes and presidents are so well known that they require little mention. Webster, Hayes, Garfield, Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, Hale, Grant, Jefferson, Roosevelt, McKinley, Martha Washington—now supplanted by the William Howard Taft new four-cent brown—Jackson, Wilson, are all shown in this gallery. Even the American Indian is not forgotten, nor should he be, for he is the first real American and we owe him much. He is present in full headdress on the 14-cent stamp of the present issue. His meat supply, the bison or buffalo, is on the 30-cent chocolate.

Nor is our national architecture neglected, for the Statue of Liberty, the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, the Lincoln Memorial and the Arlington Amphitheater are all to be found on our stamps.

W. A.

Current Events

Revolution in Brazil

THE outbreak of revolution in Brazil, following so swiftly on revolutionary movements in Bolivia, Peru and Argentina, calls attention once again to the general social and economic conditions in the countries of South America.

One of the chief causes of discontent and consequent revolt in all these states has been poverty and economic distress. If people have not enough money to buy food, they are always apt to blame the Government in power. But another cause for discontent and revolt in Brazil, as in other South American countries, is a growing sense of democracy and a feeling that the people should be able to make their will felt and that they should not be so often at the mercy of presidents who set aside constitutional practices and are guilty of graft and favoritism.

Brazil is an enormous country, occupying nearly half of the South American continent. It is larger than the entire United States and has a total population of 40,000,000. In spite of this vast area it is the two cities of Rio de Janeiro, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and Sao Paulo, the greatest industrial city of South America, which are all important, and which have largely controlled the destinies of the country. Were either of these cities to fall or capitulate to the rebels, it would mean the success of the revolt.

But it is just this overwhelming influence and power which has aroused the enmity of the other states of Brazil, particularly against Sao Paulo. President Washington Luis of Brazil is from Sao Paulo, and his self-chosen successor is also from that State. Most of the other states of Brazil now announce that they are tired of the domination of Sao Paulo and are in open revolt.

These states have interests which they argue are little understood by Sao Paulo, and this is natural since the northeastern states of Brazil lie almost entirely in the tropical zone and have differences of climate and race to contend with. The southern states, on the other hand, have populations which are largely European, and these states are next to Sao Paulo in culture and development.

Sao Paulo itself has for some time realized the necessity of law, order and good government if it is to progress economically, and it has had honest government. Washington Luis is himself an honest President but he is up against economic forces over which he has little control, and a public opinion which is demanding greater progress toward democracy, particularly the secret ballot and other election reforms.

Gold Honor Medals for Boy Scouts

The highest honor bestowed within the Boy Scout movement, the Gold Honor Medal, has just been awarded to six boys for distinguished services in rescuing others at great risk to themselves. These boys are John Dewey of Mandan, N. C.; Norman Sanders of Decatur, Ill.; Robert Mitchell of Riverside, Ill.; Patrick Mulverhill of Malone, N. Y.; Boyd McGinn of Long Beach, Calif., and Walter Becker of New Ulm, Minn.

The medals were all awarded for rescuing others from drowning under circumstances that made the deed particularly admirable. For instance, young Dewey leaped into the icy waters of a flooded stream on a cold February day, although he was not a first class swimmer, and dragged to shore a small boy who had been thrown from an upset boat.

Miniature Aircraft Tournament

Winners of 37 state and district Model Airplane Tournaments competed in the fourth annual national playground miniature aircraft tournament held at Atlantic City, N. J., on Oct. 11.

Bernard Collins, 17, of Providence, R. I., and Robert Bonner, 15, of San Francisco, Calif., were the senior and junior champions, respectively, but no new records were established. This was probably due to downward drafts in the huge auditorium building, which were formidable enough to constitute "adverse flying conditions" for miniature planes.

TESSIE

Children will enjoy this book of intimate adventures in a dog's life, written by the irresistible pup "Tessie" . . . with beautiful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.

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The Adventures of Waddles

"FOLLOW THE LEADER" ONE BY ONE, IS AN OLD GAME OF WORK AND FUN.
THE LINE OF MARCH O'ER DALE AND BLUFF IS OFTEN LONG, AND OFTEN ROUGH.
NEGOTIATING FENCES, TOO, IS WHAT EACH FOLLOWER MUST DO.
BUT AFTER ALL WALKS, RUNS AND HOPS, THE POND IS WHERE THIS LEADER STOPS.

Something For Mail Baggers

IF YOU are a Mail Bag enthusiast, you will know what it means to have some letters that are not yet answered, and another pile that you have answered—but you'd like to know just how long ago—and that is where this idea proves helpful.

We have in our home a bag made by Indians in Alaska many years ago, and brought home as a souvenir. It has two compartments, one above the other, and hangs flat against the wall. It is of flannel and velvet, heavily embroidered and intricately designed in beads.

The top is used for the just-arrived-and-unanswered letters, the date of their arrival being noted on the back of the envelope. The answered letters are kept in the lower part, the date of answering being noted under the date of arrival. When a reply is received, the old letter is removed from the lower pocket. In this way it is easy to keep the letters neatly and handily arranged and to prevent confusion as to who owes a letter. As it does not take up much space, the bag can always hang by your desk or table.

A bag like the one described would not be difficult to make. It is 17 inches long, and shaped like a big and rather long thimble. The width at the top is about 3 inches. The first pocket is started 5 inches from the top and is 6 inches deep, 6 inches wide at the top and 7½ inches wide at the bottom. The lower compartment is 7½ inches wide and 6½ inches deep. Try cutting a pattern from paper, following the dimensions given, before cutting into whatever material you are going to use.

The entire bag could be made of felt, and felt designs appliqued on the pockets or some simple design embroidered around the words, "Mail Bag Letters," would add to its attractiveness.

Our bag has a tape hanger, sewed close across the back, about an inch from the top, and it is hung over two push pins placed a half inch apart in the wall, as one pin would cause it to hang out instead of lying flat.

E. M. K.

United States Presidents

The five following words contain seven letters each, the first and third letters of which, spelling downward, are the names of two presidents of the United States:

Definitions

1. A high school subject.
2. Quiet.
3. Lawlessness.
4. A handcuff.
5. A pioneer dweller.

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THE HOME FORUM

At the Heart of October

OUR wish to be near the center of whatever is going on is a natural one, and all but universal. We like to be among the first to hear important news and to feel that we have played our part in events that are to resound through the listening world. Citizens of Rome had once this feeling, and, later, those of Paris, London, New York. Yet there is a summons, a clarion call, a proclamation of the year's supreme event, that was never heard in ancient Rome and that the people of London and Paris hear dimly from far away. Even New York scarcely comprehends it, though it lies near at hand. If one cares to be at the throbbing heart of things in October one should journey to New England, unless he has the good fortune to dwell there all the year. Great and famous cities are well enough at other seasons, but at the height of autumn the point of our compasses should rest not far from the Berkshire Hills. They are October's broadcasting station.

On any one of these New England hills at this season an Oriental potentate might set his throne and think himself most fortunate to be the monarch of all he surveyed. The wealth of hues about him would recall his own land, where the gorgeous East "showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold." Colors never known in Samarkand, tints of which Cashmir has never dreamed, splendor that outvies the glory of Old Cathay, would be about him in the sky, on the earth, and waving or smoldering in the tapestry of leaves. Here would be an opulence that would make the pomp of emperors ridiculous.

And yet one might expect even an emperor or an Oriental satrap to realize that these treasures were beyond his grasp. One cannot hold property in the purple of the dogwoods or take out title deeds in the scarlet of the maples. The thin little wafers of pure gold that are trembling now in their uncountable millions all over New England will never be gathered into banks and coffers to enrich this individual and that. They belong to the inexhaustible currency of the year, which is free to all who can open their eyes and see it. "If it is gold that you want," they seem to say, "take this!" And they pour forth their beaten bullion in such prodigality, as though contemptuous of our grasping ways, that we do not gather a single leaf of the birch or the beech and accord them scarcely a glance in passing.

It is amazing how little attention we pay to these autumnal splendors. One would think, to see the sober citizen of Massachusetts walk quietly home at evening under maples like so many domes of quiet flame, never pausing to gaze up at them, never so much as casting up his eyes, never by any chance making a remark of admiration about them, that he must have spent his early years upon some planet nearer the sun where colors are colors indeed. How otherwise can he have learned such indifference to the best our planet can do, and where he has learned it? One would suppose, to see the Connecticut farmer jogging down a lane all hung and strewn with tattered gold and crimson that he had spent his youth at Venice in a close study of Tintoretto. And yet, no; for such training as that would merely have prepared him for the appreciation of what now lies before his abstracted gaze. Sometimes one fancies that people make so little of October in New England because they are shamefast before it, knowing their own unworthiness, realizing that they have not earned and can never hope to earn such largess. Moreover, they see that the hickories burn with an ardor which they themselves have seldom known, that the maples are ecstatic beyond their own experience of joy. It seems best not to call attention to such contrasts, and better still to act as though they did not exist.

Even a devoted lover of New England may surmise that October displays his most sumptuous banners here because there is here the greatest need of them. How gaudy they would look in California, and how needlessly garish in England. But in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island they add just the touch of warmth that is required in bleak uplands and stony pastures. These banners of gold and crimson have the same effect in a landscape that would be somewhat chill without them—and without the memory or prospect of them—that the scarlet tanager has when he suns his feathers in a leafless tree. New England warms her thoughts and her very heart at the annual fires of October. Strangers who have thought her people cold and distant are surprised to discover the cordiality that lurks but a little way below the surface. Such strangers would have no reason for surprise if they had seen New England's October.

The beauty of New England—whether one considers her landscape, her architecture, her literature, or her people—is the beauty of restraint. Her severely simple small white houses avoid at every point the slightest suggestion of excess; they are, as it were, carved in silver with a chastely classic taste. This restraint and severity is one half, one aspect, of New England; October is the other half. Scarcely would these masterbuilders of two centuries ago have dared to leave their houses so bare of adornment if they had not known how the autumnal season would correct their understatement. They worked in subtle copartnership with the seasons.

Who does not know that autumn is equally beautiful in other places in America? Nowhere on earth can it be lovelier than it is along the river-courses of Illinois and Indiana. Along the Piedmont hills of Virginia and beside the Blue Ridge it lingers for months as an unquenched glory, and farther south it almost merges into the spring. This should certainly be admitted lest it be thought that one district is vaunting itself above all others. The fact is, merely, that New England needs October more than these places, and that when it comes to her it shows more beauty because of contrast. It is for October that New England waits. It is October that she remembers when icicles hang by the wall.

There comes a dawn of unclouded sky. All the lower lands are gray with frost. No bird sings, and even the crickets are silent. Before the sun has climbed above the eastward hill one is up and abroad to greet him. The tallest hills to westward are already fringed with fire, pale yellow among the pines and dim scarlet on the maples. The winding river valley is marked out by a long strip of mist that rises here and there in small ravels of vapor. Two or three hickories tower up from the mist, like towers of gold above the sea. A breeze is rising. It puffs the last pale planet out. The fringe of fire to the west is broadening moment by moment, and, as it broadens, tree after tree stands forth in glory from the dark. An ash tree, all gold, is limned against the pine forest two miles across the valley. Now comes a ruddy oak, and next a lemon-colored tulip tree. The sun has topped the hill now, and its rays pour upon all around. They strike the mists by the river below and disperse them at a touch. They glisten in the dew-drop that hangs from the wild aster at one's feet. They erase the frost of the lower lands as a friendly smile erases ill will. And now they have found the great rock maple in the meadow that has waited all night for their coming. When the sun has warmed and searched those million leaves and revealed their glory, the morning has arrived.

A thousand matters of less importance of mankind, and of far less beneficence, will be reported in the newspapers of New England this morning than the fact that this rock maple has reached at last the summit of its glory. One hundred years it has taken to reach this pinnacle—a hundred years of rain and shine and frost and wind. And now there is certainly nothing better to be seen in these six states, there is certainly no shrine better worth a pilgrimage, than this superb and triumphant tree. What is news, if this is not? By what scale do newspapers measure the importance of events if they leave out such events as this? Why should they tell us what is going on in Rome, Paris, London, New York while saying nothing whatever of what is happening in this New England pasture? Are their reporters oblivious to such events as this, or do they accept too docilely the standards of the sober citizen plodding homeward under the maples and of the farmer jogging townward between the golden hickories?

But even if this event were recognised as news, no one could report it. There is a place where words break down and glory begins. This rock maple, like pure poetry, can never be translated. Like great music, it is nothing but itself. And yet one can see what it stands for. It is the heart of October. It burns like a quiet flame against the chill background of our New England as the scarlet tanager suns his feathers in the boughs of a leafless tree. O. S.

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The Tree in Palestine

Thirty or forty years ago, when starting out for an excursion through Upper Galilee in Palestine, the infrequent tourist would arrange to meet the Mukari at "the tree." For the isolated plane tree was so conspicuous that it served as a rendezvous.

It is unthinkable that Biblical Palestine should have been as nude of trees as the country is today. For there is little now except the age-old traces of terracing to remind us that once the industry of the Hebrews rendered every bit of hillside available for vegetable cultivation. At that time all the water did not flow off uselessly as it does now, due to the absence of trees and plants, after having washed the meager soil down the hillside.

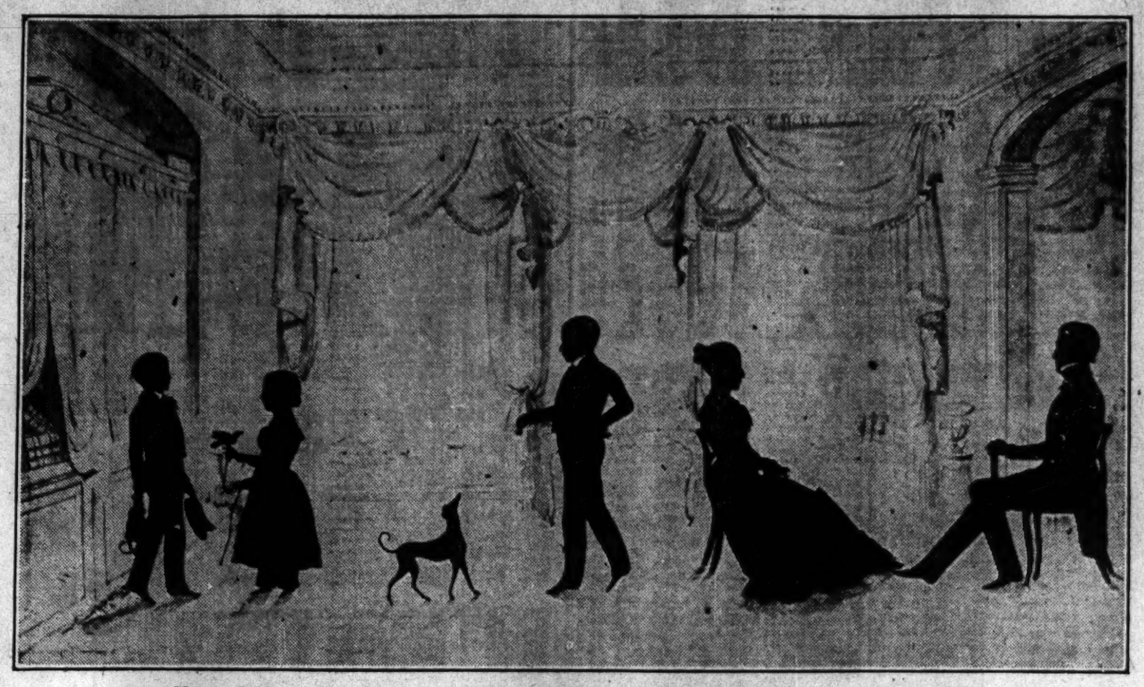
When the ancestors of the Jews came to Palestine, they dug wells and also, we are told, they planted trees. But their veneration for lofty trees was not merely the admiration of nature; it was a pleasure qualified by awe. Thus, if Abraham, his tribe not having completed their wanderings, could not erect a permanent house of worship, it is easy to understand that, in veneration of the Deity whom he was the first to recognise, he planted a terebinth. Sacred trees and groves were taken for granted by the forefathers of the Hebrews, until the need of stamping out the Canaanitish forms of worship forced them ruthlessly to destroy the sacred groves of the Baalim and the Ashtaroth.

These groves had to fall before the worship of the one and only God. Thus this struggle, indispensable to religion and culture, against primitive forms of worship, doubtless contributed in ancient times to reduce the forests of Palestine.

The trees which played the foremost part in the landscape of the country were the vine, which apparently originated here, as did the fig, the walnut, the olive, and the cypress. There were also several varieties of apple trees, pomegranates, mulberry, figs and myrtles. Cypress bushes formed groves and gardens. The first harbinger of spring was the almond tree. The cedar, though it is mentioned with special frequency, was not characteristic of Palestine proper, but of the neighboring Lebanon, which the earliest Egyptians regarded as the chief source of supply of the highly valued cedar wood. Apart from the natives of the country, other trees, such as the sycamore, the oak, and in particular the date palm, flourished in Palestine. It is difficult to ascertain whether the Greeks called the inhabitants of the land of the date palm after the tree known as "phœnix" (in Greek) or whether they called the tree which they noticed most frequently along the coast line, inhabited by the Phœnicians, by the name of that country. The Mediterranean coast was covered with palms; today, too, the palm holds sway over the gardens of Jaffa, Jericho and Haifa.

Today, when the Jews are returning to Palestine, their love of trees is expressing itself in the planting of groves in all parts of the country. The first Zionist settlers planted shade trees, as well as fruit trees. Every year hundreds of thousands of trees are being planted by them on the naked hillsides on the dunes. Once again, therefore, Palestine may become a place where the birds nest in branches and where the various animal species which have been so recklessly exterminated in the last decades will find sanctuary.

Palestine cannot become either a wild woodland or even a trim forest area. But it can become a garden land, as it was in the days of the ancient Hebrews.



Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Quincy and Their Children. A Silhouette Cut by Augustin Edouart

Water Lilies

In all my days I never held
A water lily in my hand,
They were so far beyond my reach
From where I stood upon the land.

But I have watched them, and have loved
Each little ivory-tinted boat:
The airy way they tilt and dip,
The light and windy way they float.

Pale barges, ready to set sail
To some far heavenly port of call.
They strain to leave their inlet ways
Where willows bend, and reeds are tall.

If I could reach them, I would draw
Up all the frail, green chains that hold
Them anchored, and would set them free
With their bright cargoes of pure gold.

GRACE NOLL CROWELL.

The Lyric Poet

Words come abundantly
As bees to a honey-locust tree;
Fair words hover, cluster near,
Their low humming he can hear.
Common words he drives away,
None but magic words may stay;
Thought and feeling must pervade
Words from which his verse is made!

LOTUS J. COSTIGAN.

Nuuanu Valley

"I have but a day in Honolulu. What should I see first?" A visitor whose steamer paused in the harbor only a few hours asked the question.

"Go up the Nuuanu Valley to the Pali," was the answer.

"I have a week to spend here. How am I to see the island to the best advantage?" a more fortunate visitor asked.

"On the first day go up the Nuuanu Valley to the Pali," he was told. "On the fourth day repeat the trip. Just before you take passage for home go there a third time."

The approach to the Pali up the Nuuanu Stream is a fitting preparation for the wonder that beckons on the height. . . . Today the valley is a fairyland, with its beautiful homes, each in a bower of flowers that reach up like trees, and trees that are festooned with flowers.—JOHN FARIS, in "Paradise of the Pacific."

Merry in Greenwood

'Tis merry in greenwood,—thus runs the old lay—
In the gladsome month of lively May,
When the wild birds' song on stem and spray
Invites to forest bower;
Then rears the ash his airy crest,
Then shines the birch in silver vest,
And the beech in glistening leaves is drest,
And dark between shows the oak's proud breast,
Like a chieftain's frowning tower;
Though a thousand branches join their screen,
Yet the broken sunbeams glance between,
And tip the leaves with lighter green,
With brighter tints the flower;
Dull is the heart that loves not then
The deep recess of the wildwood glen,
Where roe and red-deer find sheltering den
When the sun is in his power.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT, in "Harold the Dauntless."

THE first silhouettist, using a pointed stick, drew a loved profile in the sand of the seashore, and admired it until the tide came in! The Cro-Magnon sought the darkness of deep caves to scratch upon clay walls the profiles of men and animals. As century followed century, this art impulse was expressed in the rock cutting of the Egyptians and the Persians and other Eastern people. The Greeks traced shadows of classic faces on their walls, which were later transferred to beautiful vases. Then came the first crude paintings, and, finally, within the last two or three hundred years, the shadow picture cut from paper.

These cut-paper pictures were first called "shades," or "profiles," and their artists "profilists." The name "Silhouette," for shadow pictures and miniatures, came later in the seventeen hundreds, and it is not, after all, a French root-word for shadow. In 1759, France had a Minister of Finance, Etienne de Silhouette, an economist—or an economizer—in government, whose name "has fastened itself at last upon an art which only needed the simplest materials for its adequate fulfillment." The origin of the word "silhouette" indicates, then, that the effect of the art is gained with the least possible expenditure!

In the years before photography had been discovered, the silhouettist was in great vogue. And how much we would have lost but for him! Those portraits of colonial ladies with their quaint headdresses and delicate features; the characteristic heads and features of dignified colonial gentlemen, and those fascinating family groups in their stately old rooms. Silhouettes were not always black. Nearly two hundred years ago a little girl named Mary Holland made a white scissor-cut picture pasted on black—this was in 1776 before she was ten years old—of two white houses, a white barn between them, a chain fence, tiny figures all surrounded by an intricate lacy border.

The art of the silhouette has been preserved for our own day, not in such fine portraits as in the days before photography, but in other pleasing types. Diefenback of Leipzig, to name a modern silhouettist, has done lovely, windblown, fairy children living in flowers; Mary Louise Fitch, a young artist, who used her little blunt scissors to cut out paper pictures when she was such a tiny child that she had not learned to read or write, is doing work that is receiving much attention. Her fanciful and poetic themes are so delicately handled, the details so effectively done—and not overdone—her mass arrangement so excellent, that one forgets that one is looking upon pictures cut from black paper, because they seem to have color and movement. One wonders if she may not be a very great granddaughter of that other Mary who cut out the white houses?

The silhouette shown on this page was done by a noted silhouettist, Augustin Edouart, a Frenchman, who, losing his fortune during the Napoleonic wars, crossed to England, where, after trying several lines of work, finally came to cutting the silhouette.

In the early part of the last century, just previous to the introduction of the daguerreotype, Edouart came to the United States, where he made portraits of many prominent people. By painstakingly keeping a copy of each, named and dated, he has left a valuable collection. It was said of him that "his only tools were scissors and folded paper and sensitive hands."

The gentleman in the Quincy family group is Josiah IV, a son of Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard University and Mayor of Boston, himself a Mayor of Boston, as was another Josiah, a descendant of his. The elder boy in the picture is Samuel Quincy, who served as colonel during the Civil War; the younger boy is still another Josiah who passed peaceful days devoted to literature—all members of the distinguished Massachusetts family dating from early colonial days.

Violy May's Bell

Shady Cove! Where the sky bends low, and mountain mists like phantom birds with white ruffled plumage ever wing their way in and out among recurrent rainbows that span the little valley. Where at evening the violet of distant mountains fades into a lilac sky, and the comforting hills suddenly draw near to watch the Cove in its sleep. . . .

Our tent is pitched almost in the center of the great green bowl set so deep in somber hills that it is like the bottom of a well where one may see the stars by day. And the day moon dreams through the sky as faint as far-off music. . . .

From the first pale windflower through all the violets, and the foxgloves, and the wild petunias, and the galax leaves, down to the fire pinks that flame by the river, we had watched the pageant of the mountain summer. Since the redbud blushed in the valley and the fringe tree waved its silver hair on the hill, we had rejoiced with it all. Now, too soon, the sourwood would appear in red splendor, the hickories stand in transparent gold, the sweet gum glow with a suffused rosy light, each separate star etched against the autumn sky; its kinsman, the black gum, wrapped in deep maroon, looking warm enough for winter days when only waxen mistletoe and scarlet holly hold carnival among the proud pines.

On the morning of our last day we climbed to the rim of the southmost hills and, leaning against an oak, took our last long look into the guest chalice of the valley we had learned to love. We were silent and listened idly to the tinkle of the cowbells on the hills. Presently Peter became aware that a bell near us sounded insistent, erratic. . . . He went over the brow of the hill to investigate, and in a moment called to me.

In a little clearing before a one-roomed cabin a child of four, perhaps, played about with a cowbell tied by a string to her shoulders. Near her was a boy of eleven, his thin little arms industriously wielding a hoe in a bean patch. We walked down and said, "Howdy." "Howdy," answered the boy in a shy, almost a sullen way, and kept on with the hoe. But the little girl, an elf with black tangled lashes shading eyes of Irish blue, waved her flaxen curls and jangled her bell in delight.

"May we get a drink of water?" I asked the boy.

"Yes'm," he answered, with what I could see was perfunctory civility. "You-all enter an' take cheers. I jist bring fraish water from ther spring."

We followed him into the cabin, and he stopped to remove the bell from the little girl.

"Are you playing you are a moo cow?" I asked, inanely, for I know that a mountain child does not play an imaginative game—in fact, seldom plays at all.

"Violy May," said the boy, "runs round an' gits lost, an' I hain't time ter hunt her. I hangs ther bell on her so's I'll know whar she air."—ELEANOR DE LA VERGNE RILEY, in "The Road to Wildcat."

A Chinese Fantasy

A blank wall of rock disfigures any hillside, but at once becomes attractive to a literate eye if some one inscribes a few lines of poetry upon it. Indeed, the writing of inscriptions on blank spaces is incumbent upon every ducated visitor of picturesque scenery. It is, however, only in China, where cultivated people are far commoner than elsewhere, that this duty is properly discharged.

If you doubt my word, make a tour of all the picture spots of the globe, and then return to the Middle Kingdom. You will soon see which country it is that can boast the greatest number of inscriptions on its rocks. The existence of poems inscribed in this way argues a high state of civilization. To write verses one must be a poet, which at once gives a great advantage to China, where every Mr. Chang and Mr. Li can write a poem while you wait; and it even sometimes happens, if he is not too much hurried, that the p'ing-tones and ts'e-tones will actually come in the right places. As far then as China is concerned there is certainly no need to fear that the supply of poets will run short.

But there is another point. Once a poet has inscribed his verses in a suitable place he is naturally anxious that they should remain there as long as possible. Merely as a craftsman he is bound to consider this question, particularly if he is Chinese; caligraphy being another art in which we are unexcelled. Even supposing that there exists Europeans who can manage whatever corresponds to our p'ing-tones and th'e-tones, how can poetical inscriptions be written with an automatic pen? Europeans, when suddenly inspired with a poem, are reduced merely to growling it under their breath; so that there can be no question of their competing with us in this important branch of culture.

But to return to my point; the best way to preserve one's poems is to inscribe them either too high or so low as to be out of reach. For example, on some board up among the rafters of a temple. If you can manage to get there and scribble a four-line stop-short there is some chance that no one will bother to climb up after you and rub it out. There are also some excellent places high up on steep walls of rock. A poem once lodged in such place is seldom tampered with. . . .

But there are unfortunately many people whose natural disposition is such that they can never master the art of writing poetry, while there are on the other hand, vast numbers of blank spaces that are a constant reproach to the upholders of Chinese civilization. This has been observed by many people who, though able to read and write, are deficient in poetic powers. Such persons, instead of writing poems, write their names and surnames, with the year, month and day of their visit. This greatly enhances our pleasure if we chance subsequently to visit the place; for it enables us to know which of our betters have been there before us. And it may even be said that the practice adds not inconsiderably to the historic value of the sights themselves, and protects them by supplying an additional reason for their preservation.—CH'U-LANG, in *The New Statesman* (London). Translated from the Chinese by ARTHUR WALEY.

Gratitude and Courtesy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE great Exemplar, Jesus the Christ, took time in his busy life to comfort the sorrowing, to bless the little children, and to praise the lilies of the field. At the tomb of his friend Lazarus he expressed his gratitude to God in the divine utterance: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Jesus demonstrated the Godlike qualities in order that others, as well as he himself, might walk in the way of salvation. Man in the image and likeness of God is indissolubly connected with all that is Godlike. He expresses all the attributes of God, such as gratitude, consideration, unselfishness, loving-kindness, and courtesy.

When some loving act of care or kindness is shown him, a young child, through a responsive smile or a trustful look, expresses that which he has not yet learned to put into words. In numberless ways a mother expresses tender regard for her child, in acts of unselfishness and consideration.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 262) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this concise admonition, which may be applied to the use of courtesy: "When the heart speaks, however simple the words, its language is always acceptable to those who have hearts." One who had not had the opportunity of being with the more cultured class of society, but whose loving, grateful heart desired to express courtesy, prayed to be shown how to be courteous, and she was led to see that if she followed the Golden Rule she would say and do the right thing in the right way at the right time. Truly "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The fragrant qualities of gratitude and courtesy go hand in hand, and they blend with compassion and love. Like mercy, they are "twice bless'd," blessing "him that gives and him that takes," and their healing balm can never be measured.

A specific instance of healing resulting directly from gratitude expressed, occurred in the experience of one laboring under a seemingly obstinate physical problem. She had applied all she knew of Truth, but failed to receive the healing; she then turned in gratitude to God to record all that she had to be grateful for. Each night before retiring she would write in a book every small thing that had come to her during the day for which she could express thanks. She began with being grateful for her ordinary every-day wearing apparel, recognizing how necessary it was for her comfort and convenience, and then continued with the larger things. The result was that in due course she received her physical healing. Later on a friend who was going through a similar experience was told of this and, following the example, she too was healed. How far-reaching is gratitude! It is like the sweet, fresh air of a balmy summer's day, which blesses equally all whose windows are open to receive it.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465) Mrs. Eddy defines the attributes of God as "justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on." One may well ponder these divine qualities, knowing that each idea of God by reflection possesses all of them—not just one nor even a few, but all; for Mind's idea is perfect and complete, lacking nothing.

Gratitude and courtesy may be considered as polishing touches in the building of character. Spirituality takes root soonest in the soil made clean and ready through compassionate love and unselfed desire to bless others. It comes as God's care and loving provision for His children are recognized and gratefully acknowledged. Gratitude and courtesy are twin sisters in love; they cannot be severed; and where there is gratitude there is unselfish thought for others.

Cloudland

The sky's unresting cloudland, that with varying play
sifteth the sunlight thru' its figured shades, that now
stand in massiv range, cumulated stupendous
mountainous snowbillowy up-piled in dazzling sheen,
Now like sailing ships on a calm ocean drifting,
Now scatter'd wispy waifs, that neath the eager blaze
disperse in air; Or now parcelling the icy inane
highspredd in fine diaper of silver and mother-of-pearl
freaking the intense azure; Now scurrying close o'erhead,
wild ink-hued random racers that fling sheeted rain
gustily, and with garish brows laughing o'erarch the land:
Or, if the spirit of storm be abroad, huge molten glooms
mount on the horizon stealthily, and gathering as they climb
deep-freighted with live lightning, thunder and drenching flood
rebuff the winds, and with black-purpling terror impend
til they be driven away, when grave Night peacefully
clearing her heavenly rondure of its turbid veils
layeth bare the playthings of Creation's babyhood;
and the immortal fireballs of her uttermost space
twinkle like friendly rushlight on the countryside.

—From "The Testament Of Beauty," by ROBERT BRIDGES.

City Streets in All Seasons

No sort of weather, of course, can be dull anywhere—not even a great thaw. . . . But some sorts of weather are even more exciting than others. Most exciting of all, perhaps, in a city, are the first hours of romantic strangeness after a heavy fall of snow. While snow lies deep, the proportions of things are altered. Streets become much wider, especially if it be Sunday and not many people about. For the frontier between footpath and road is wiped out. Women look tallest in dresses with no horizontal lines of flounces or reefs round their skirts; in the same way a street widens out as soon as its width is not cut up into strips by the kerbs. Most city streets look much the better for this work of deletion. Their modern buildings commonly exceed in height the total width of roadway and footpaths. Thus they lose an element of handsomeness of which even the most squalid buildings cannot altogether deprive a broad street through a slum. Some part of this lost handsomeness returns when a deep coating of snow, still untrodden, has made this surprising and charming addition to the width from house to house. It is as if every street had been improved, for good, by a miraculous setting back of the front on each side.

Another engaging and curious effect of snow in towns is the emphasis suddenly laid upon all visible roofs. Within a few minutes the upper part of a Gothic town-hall may become a system of steep hanging snow-slopes, like a Chamonix aiguille; they call out to be climbed or—it is much the same thing—to have their gradients considered. You may have never thought about city chimneys before: but now they present themselves to you in sharp black relief against those white sheets of snow-covered slate. . . .

Another time when cities are above themselves and shine with a kind of blithe novelty is when a lingering spring has softened at last and summer bursts like one bud, with a jubilant suddenness, seeming to spill its whole cornucopia of colour and fragrance on some one generous morning in June. Into the center of cities it comes, not as it does to fortunate gardens, but with a kind of indirectness. It percolates. The glamour is refracted. Clerks come into town with home-grown flowers in their coats, as if by agreement; vases of roses fetched, all dewy, from suburban pleasances appear on the severe office tables of solicitors; genial modifications of attire give to the incoming morning tides at the great railway termini an innocently skittish air; the young man's awakening fancy issues in a frolic waistcoat, light in colour and weight; portly elders have got out their sportive white toppers again and feel they are cutting rather a dash. . . . Birds in the trees of the Temple sing grace with a will for these surprising benefits, the care-worn plane - trees and elders in Wood Street, E. C., on the Embankment and in municipal tubs are visibly taking heart . . . sparrows twitter from the eaves a new and braver simulation of the joy of psalmody in woods.—C. E. MONTAGUE, in "The Right Place."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK MARKET PROFIT-TAKING IS PRONOUNCED

Heavy Tone Develops in Trading—Losses Are General

NEW YORK (AP) — Share prices drifted moderately lower in a sluggish market today, as readjustments from last week's gyrations seemed to have been completed, and Wall Street enjoyed a breathing spell.

The market closed heavy, with losses of one to four points in the leading shares. Trading, however, was extremely dull.

U. S. Steel met good support whenever it dipped below 150 and closed about two points net lower.

There were three to four-point declines in American Telephone, Westinghouse, Atchison, General Electric and American Water Works. American Can and Consolidated Gas lost about a point.

Gillette was strong, holding five of a seven-point advance.

Sales approximated 1,750,000 shares.

Pressure against General Motors for a time during the morning was a little unsettling, but extensive selling caused a decline of only 1¼ points, and the stock then recovered somewhat. It was said in brokerage circles that the selling merely represented the liquidation of a large speculative account. Most of the day's selling was regarded as profit-taking on stock bought at last week's lower levels.

Strength of Gillette reflected announcement of the completion of the plan to acquire Autostrop. The announcement indicated that after the merger is completed, Gillette will be placed on a $4 annual dividend basis, as reduced from $5, but Wall Street had expected a reduction in the dividend, and brokerage gossip had indicated that the reduction might be larger.

Favorable Business News

Consolidated Film moved upward on announcement of the closing of a five-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the processing of more than 500,000,000 feet of film. The rally in Warner Bros. was attributed to reports in trade circles that current operations were again showing fair profits, after the unfavorable results of the summer. The advance in this issue, however, lacked vigor, for traders are awaiting with interest the annual report covering the fiscal year ended Aug. 31.

While business news has not been as bad this week as last week's extreme pessimism had indicated, commission houses were inclined to advise their customers to move cautiously for analyses by statistical advisory service this week have stated that sound recovery cannot be hurried.

F. W. Dodge Corporation's report of building contracts let east of the Rockies during the first 10 days of the month was one of the brightest items in the day's news, showing a sharp reversal of the trend of a year ago. The daily average of contracts let was nearly 19 per cent above September, but 11½ per cent under a year ago. Production of electricity for the week ended Oct. 11 was reported as ½ of 1 per cent above the preceding week, and 4½ under the like period of 1929.

Call money was a little more plentiful. Although the official rate was maintained at 2 per cent, offerings were made in the outside market at 1¾.

Bond Fluctuations Narrow

Changes in the bond market were a mixture of small gains and losses today, as buyers adopted a cautious attitude toward new investments.

Price improvement continued in the foreign list, which experienced a brisk rally yesterday, but was of a more mild nature. The domestic section was fairly steady, and buying was of a highly selective character, centering principally in railroad issues.

Indicating the demand for short-term investments, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston $30,000,000 note issue was sold quickly this morning. A refinancing measure, the note issue constituted the principal piece of new financing. A large utility issue expected to be offered soon will raise $14,000,000 for the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

Sao Paulo State 7s, Peru 6s of 1960, Bolivian 7s and Antioquia first and second 7s were among the Latin American issues that moved up rather sharply in today's trading. The group as a whole was firm. French Governments were the most active European issues, holding around their best prices of the year. German 5½s, which have steadied in recent sessions, were a little firmer, and changes in other standard European bonds were mostly on the upside.

Legal rails which participated in the advance yesterday, when the bond market made the best showing in two weeks, generally sold slightly under the previous closing prices. St. Paul general 4½s were weak. Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s soared 10 points on thin sales.

Utilities were steady. International Telephone bonds continued the improvement noted in recent sessions.

U. S. Governments received little attention and held steady.

UPWARD SWING IN WHEAT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—With continued unfavorable weather reported from Canada and small crop in France officially confirmed, wheat prices here took a new upward swing early today. An advance in exchange rates from Argentina was looked upon as likely to bring about a better demand for wheat from North America.

Opening ⅜c to 1¼c, Chicago wheat future delivery contracts afterward held near to the initial range. Corn started ⅛c to 1c higher, but subsequently reacted.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, old 79@¼c, new 79¼@⅜c; March, old 83@¼c, new 83c; May, old 84¾@85c, new 85¼@½c. Corn, December, 78⅝@79¼c. new 78¾@⅞c; March, old 80¼@⅝c, new 80½c; May, old 83@¼c, new 83@¼c; July, new 83¾@⅞c. Oats, December, old 37¼@⅜c, new 37⅜c; March, old 39c; May, old 40¼@⅝c, new 40⅝c.

Wheat closed weak, 1⅜ to 1⅞c a bushel lower than yesterday's finish. Corn closed 1⅞ to 2⅜c down, oats ⅛ to ⅝c off, and provisions varying from 30c decline to a rise of 37c.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅛. De Beers was 4⅜, Rand Mines 2⅜. Bar Silver was 16½d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3½ per cent; three months, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
43⅜	10¼	..	Abitibi	300	10⅞	10¼	10¾	10	
89½	40	6	Abitibi pf	400	43	40	43		
37⅝	19¾	1.00	Adams Ex	1600	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	..	
32	21⅛	2	Adams Mill	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	
34⅜	32¾	1½	Addressograph	300	33	32	32	..	
23¼	8½	..	Adv-Rumely	1900	6⅛	5½	5½	..	
41¼	15½	..	Adv-Ru ipf	200	18	17	17	..	
⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
156⅜	97	3†	Air Reduc	3500	104⅝	103	103	103⅛	
36	10¼	1¼	Airway El	100	11	11	11	10⅝	
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	3900	6⅞	6½	6⅞	7⅛	
35⅛	15¼	..	Allegheny	2000	18	18½	18½	18⅛	
107⅛	58	5½	Allegh pf ww	2500	80¼	78¾	80¼	80	
343	199¼	6§	Allied Chem	2500	219½	213	216¾	216	
68	39⅜	3	AlliedChal	3500	44¼	42⅜	43½	44	
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	200	24½	23¾	23¾	23½	
10⅜	2	..	Am Ag Ch	300	3	2¾	3¼	3¼	
41⅜	22¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	26	25¾	25¾	23⅛	
97⅜	65¼	3	Am Bk Note	400	66½	66	66	66	
12	4		Am Best S	100	5	5	5	5	..
54⅝	37	2.40	Am Brake	100	38	38	38	..	
132	113	7	Am Brake pf	20	123	123	123	123½	
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	13½	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛	
84	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	68¼	68¼	68¼	..	
156½	108¼	4†	Am Can	33300	120⅝	118½	119	121	
160¼	104¼	6	Am Can pf	100	149	149	149	..	
62⅛	38	6	Am Car & F	300	40	39⅛	39⅛	..	
116	80	7	Am Car pf	400	81	80½	80½	80	
69½	38	3	Am Chain	400	43	41⅜	42	43	
51¼	36½	2†	Am Chicle	800	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	40⅝	
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	13½	13¼	13½	..	
39½	26	..	Am European	100	30	30	30	..	
101¾	37½	..	Am & FPw	10700	43¼	41⅞	42⅜	43⅛	
101	87½	6	Am & FP 6	90	91	87½	97½	91¼	
111½	99	7	Am & FP 7	100	99	99	99	100	
33⅜	8¼	2	Am Hawaii	900	10⅝	9⅝	10	9⅝	
41⅞	28½	3†	Am Ice	100	29	29	29	29	
65⅝	28¼	3§	Am In Corp	4100	28⅝	27½	28	28⅛	
4	1¼	..	Am La Fr	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
35	10	..	Am La Fr pf	30	10½	10½	10½	..	
105	30	8	Am Loco	1200	30½	30¼	30¼	30½	
14½	3¾	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4	4½	4½	..	
51½	19	3	Am Metals	1600	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	19⅝	
116	110	6	Am Met 6%	100	100	100	100	..	
119⅝	62	1§	Am Pw & Lt	700	67	65	65½	68	
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88	88	88	87	
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	3600	22½	21⅜	22	22¼	
37	11	2†	Am Repub	400	13¼	12¼	13½	13⅜	
100⅞	36½	2§	Am Roll Mill	2000	39¾	38⅛	39⅛	39¼	
67⅜	53½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	60½	60	60	59⅞	
103⅝	100⅞	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	101½	101½	101½	101¼	
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	2500	56⅞	55¾	56⅛	56	
22½	3½	..	Am Solvents	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	
52¾	31	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	32½	32	32	32¾	
31	11	1.60	Am Stl F pf	20	13	13	13	..	
58½	39¾	2	Am Stores	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40	
69⅝	40	5	Am Sugar	100	44½	44½	44½	46	
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel& T	9400	201½	198	199	201⅞	
124⅞	74	1†	Am Wat W	6300	80¼	77⅛	77⅞	81½	
20¼	7⅛	..	Am Wool	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
44⅝	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	100	21	21	21	20¼	
6⅛	6	..	Am Zinc new	400	6⅛	6	6	..	
83¼	20	1	Anac Wire	400	22	20¼	20½	..	
81⅛	34½	2½	Anaconda	9400	39	37⅛	37⅝	38½	
51¾	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	34½	34	34	34¼	
37¼	15¼	1	Andes Cop	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼	
39¼	17½	2	Arch Dan	200	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19¾	
82⅞	71⅛	7	Armour D pf	200	74	74	74	75	
44⅝	19⅜	..	Arm Cf A	900	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅜	2½	..	Arm Ill B	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
46⅛	25	4	Asso Apparl	400	26¼	26	26	26¾	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	30	29	29	30	
242½	194	10	Atchison	1300	205¼	201¾	201⅞	205	
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	107½	106⅝	106⅝	106½	
175½	120¼	10	Atl Coast L	50	121½	121½	121½	121½	
51⅝	22⅜	1§	Atl Refin	2500	25½	24½	24¾	25⅛	
37	12¾	1§	Atlas cMotor	3100	13⅞	12¾	13⅜	12½	
8½	2½	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	3	
263¾	75¼	4§	Auburn Auto	22900	84	79⅞	81	83	
81¾	37⅜	3	Auto Strop A	3700	73	70½	72	71⅝	
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	3000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1300	27½	27	27	27½	
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	107½	107½	107½	106	
122⅜	83¼	7	Balt & O	1000	86	85½	85½	86¾	
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	300	79	78¼	79	..	
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	40	109	107¾	107¾	108	
84½	61	3½	Banor & A	400	61½	61¼	61¾	62½	
20¾	12	2	Barber Bros	100	12½	12¼	12½	13¼	
34	15⅝	2	Barnsdall A	1900	17	16⅝	17½	17½	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	
108¼	101¼	7	Beatrie pf	300	106	105¼	105¼	..	
6⅝	3	..	Belding H	200	3	3	3	3	
57⅜	18½	2	Bendix	1500	20½	19¼	20	20¼	
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	900	45	44	44¾	44⅞	
110¾	69¼	6	Beth Steel	4400	75⅞	74½	75¼	76½	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	125⅝	125½	125½	126½	
47⅛	24	1½	Blaw Knox	100	27	27	27	..	
90⅜	60½	3†	Borden	1400	71	69½	69	71½	
50½	16½	3	Borg Warner	400	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	
112	66	4	Boston & Me	100	60	60	60	..	
25¾	12⅛	..	Briggs	2100	15¼	14⅝	15	15⅛	
37⅝	18	2†	Briggs & Str	100	19	19	19	19¼	
22¼	4	..	Brockway	300	5½	4½	5½	5½	
78⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	2100	69¾	67¾	67¾	70¼	
98¾	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	88¾	88	88	89½	
68½	53	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	400	58¼	57¾	57¾	..	
178¼	110	5	Bklyn Un G	1300	115	113	113	114	
30⅝	12⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	700	16¾	16	16	16⅝	
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	113½	113½	113½	113½	
43	29½	2½	Bucy ev pf	400	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	
16⅜	5⅝	1	Budd Mfg	400	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6	
7¼	1⅞	..	Bullard	400	20½	19¼	19¼	20¾	
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½	
35	15½	..	Burns Br B	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	95	95	95	..	
51⅞	25	1	Burroughs	800	28	26¾	26⅞	28	
4¼	1¾	50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1	¾	2
112⅜	48½	..	Byers	1000	54¾	52¼	53½	54⅜	

—C—

77½	52½	4	Calif Pack	100	55	55	55	57	
89⅞	37½	..	Calu & Ariz	200	38½	37¾	37¾	40	
33⅜	97½	..	Calu & Hecla	300	10⅞	10	10⅛	10	
52½	40	..	Can Pac n wi	800	44	43	43⅜	43½	
34¼	15⅝	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20	19⅞	19⅞	20	
28¾	11½	..	Capital Adams	200	13¼	13	13	12½	
362¾	118½	6	Case Thresh	2500	127	124	124½	128	
132	115	7	Case Th pf	100	122¾	122¼	122¼	122	
79¼	40½	3	Caterpillar	400	43	41	41	43	
69	9	3	Celotex	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾	
84⅞	27	7	Celotex pf	20	28	25	25	..	
20	10¾	..	Celanese Corp	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	24½	24	24¼	24	
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
65⅝	32½	4	Cerro de P	800	33½	32⅞	33	34	
87⅞	18⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	700	23¼	21½	22	22	
83½	49	3	Ches Corp	1000	51	49½	50	51	
51⅝	41	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1200	43½	42	42½	43¾	
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17⅜	6⅞	..	Chi Gt West	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
52⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	29½	29½	29½	28⅞	
28⅞	8⅜	..	Chi M&SP	1400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	
46¼	13⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	16	15	15⅝	16	
69⅞	46½	5	Chi & NW	400	49¾	48¾	48½	50	
37	9⅛	..	Chi Pneu	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	200	106½	106	106	..	
32½	15⅜	..	Chick Cot O	100	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	..	
67⅜	37	2.40	Childs	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38½	
43	16½	..	Chrysler	2400	18⅜	17¼	17½	18¼	
49	37⅜	3.60§	City Ice	600	37⅝	37	37	38	
98¾	81	6§	City Ice pf	30	81½	81	81	..	
13¼	3¾	½	City Stores	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42	20	3½	City Stor A	10	26	26	26	26	
20⅝	10	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	9¾	9¾	10	
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	300	171¾	171	171	172⅜	
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	..	
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	200	53	52	52	..	
15¾	12⅛	..	Collins&A	100	13½	13¼	13½	13¾	
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	100	83¾	83½	83½	84	
103½	97	6	Col Palm pf	600	102¾	102½	102¾	..	
77	31	2	Colo F&I	4000	38½	37	37⅝	36¼	
80	68	4	Colo So 1pf	50	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	78	
87	31½	2§	Columbian C	4000	47	46¼	46¾	47½	
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	108	108	108	..	
199	97¼	6	Col Carbon	2800	105¾	101½	102	105½	
37¾	10⅝	¾	Col Graph	1800	12¾	11⅜	11¾	12⅜	
40¾	21	2	Com Cred	900	23	22⅜	23	23	
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	40	92	92	92	92	
26½	22	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	24½	24½	24½	..	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	37	37	37	37	
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	10	24	24	24	..	
87	80	6	Com Inv Cr pf	100	83	83	83	82	
55	27	1.60§	Com InIv Tr	900	30	28½	28¾	29½	
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
36	17½	..	Com Sol	1600	20	19½	19½	20¼	
20¼	9⅞	.60	Commwith So	1400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
19¾	8¼	..	Congoleum	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
27⅜	12¼	2	Con Film	3000	16	13⅞	15½	13⅞	
23¼	16¼	3	Con Film pf	2500	19⅛	18½	18½	18	
1.30½	93½	4	Con Inv Tr cv pf	3500	99¾	97½	97⅝	99⅞	
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	104	103¾	104	104	
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	40	
2	½	..	Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	½	
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container	300	16	15¾	16	16	
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	3⅞	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1100	23½	23	23	24	
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	900	3⅝	3	3	3	
94⅞	66¼	..	Cont Bak pf	700	75	73½	74¼	75	
117⅝	44¼	2½	Cont Can	1600	59¾	48¼	49½	50½	
37⅜	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
77⅝	46	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	49	48	48½	48½	
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors		3⅛	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	
30½	12¾	..	Cont Oil	2200	14⅞	13⅜	13⅝	14¼	
40⅞	13¾	1	Cont Shares	1200	13¼	13	13¼	13¾	
111⅜	76⅜	3†	Corn Prod	1800	80¾	78⅝	78½	81	
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	40	151¼	149⅞	151¼	150	
33	10	..	Coty	1000	13	12¼	12¾	12	
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	29½	29	29	..	
59⅝	34	2.40	Crown Cork	100	35	35	35	38½	
18⅜	6⅞	1	Crown Zell	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
62⅝	63⅛	5†	Crucible	1000	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	66	
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..	
9	3⅛	..	Cub Afn S	200	4½	4¼	4½	4¾	
65⅝	30	..	Cub Am S pf	10	31	31	31	..	
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40½	40½	40½	41	
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	105	105	105	106	
121¼	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118⅜	118¼	118¾	118⅜	
14⅞	4⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	1800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
19¾	5¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	1600	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛	
111	104½	8	Cushman 8%	80	110	110	110	..	
90½	52	3½§	Cutler	100	53½	53¼	53½	53	

—D—

43⅜	18⅜	..	Davison	400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22	
24½	20	7	Deere pf	100	23	23	23	23	
181	148	9	Del & Hud	100	150	150	150	150	
153	108¾	6†	Del Lack&W	800	44	43	43⅝	43½	
80	38⅞	..	Denv RG pf	400	41	40½	40½	39¾	
256¾	187	8	Det Edison	100	192½	192½	192½	193¼	
254½	139	8	Diamond M	200	214	214	214	212½	
10⅜	6¼	..	Dome Mines	200	8¼	8	8	8¼	
30⅝	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	
145¼	95⅜	4†	Dupont	3500	100¼	97½	93½	101¼	

—E—

133	120⅛	6	East Kodak pf	50	129¾	129¾	129¾	128⅞	
255½	178¾	5†	East Kodak	1800	194	191½	192	196¼	
37¼	17	3	Eaton Axle	700	17½	17	17	17¼	
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1300	41¼	39½	40½	40½	
⅜	⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	
103⅜	47¼	1	Elec P&L	3000	53¾	51¾	52⅞	54½	
112	108	7	Elec P&L pf	400	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	
103	97¾	..	Elec P&L 6pf	800	96½	96	96	97¼	
79¼	56	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	57	56¾	56¼	57	
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	47	47	47	47⅞	
104⅛	74½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	98	98	98	..	
50¾	37⅜	3	Equit Bldg	400	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	37⅝	
63¾	34⅛	..	Erie	2400	37	36½	36⅝	37¼	
67⅜	51	4	Erie 1 pf	300	53	51¾	51¾	..	
43⅜	6⅝	4	Eureka Vac	100	9	9	9	9½	
37½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..	

—F—

80	36	7	Fash Park pf	50	38¼	38¼	38¼	36	
185	97½	..	Fed M&S	100	100	100	100	..	
25½	14	3	Fed Screw W	100	15½	15½	15½	15	
43	36	2.40	Fed Wat Srv	100	29	28	29	29⅜	
89¾	52	2.60	Fidelity Ins	600	58¾	56	56	..	
10¼	7	.60†	Fifth Ave B	10	8½	8½	8½	..	
33⅛	15⅝	..	Firestone	700	18	17½	17½	18	
87⅜	58	..	Firestone pf	1200	94¼	91	97	99½	
61⅜	45½	2½	First Nat St	800	47	47	47	45½	
2½	1	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
21⅞	14	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	17	17	17	17	
104⅛	54¼	2	Foster & Wh	1200	63½	61	62	62	
50	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	28½	27½	27½	27½	
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	23300	39¼	37⅛	38⅛	39¼	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
58½	33	4†	Freeport Tx	400	37	36½	36½	37	
95½	88¼	6†	Fuller pr pf	50	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	

—G—

11⅜	3⅝	..	Gabriel A	300	4	3⅝	4	3⅝	
7⅞	1½	..	Gardner M	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
18½	8¾	..	Gen Am InIv	100	6½	6½	6½	8	
111⅞	60	4†	Gen Am Tk	3200	71¾	70⅜	71	71¼	
71¼	30	4	Gen Asphalt	800	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝	32	
30½	13	1	Gen Bronze	100	15	15	15	14½	
74⅜	39⅞	..	Gen Cable A	100	30	30	30	30	
96⅛	52¾	1.80	Gen Elec	98100	57	53⅞	54½	57⅝	
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4400	53½	50¾	50¾	52⅞	
13	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾	
106⅝	61	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	64½	64½	64½	63½	
18⅝	5	.30	Gen G&E A	1200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
122	105	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	105	105	105	105	
80⅜	40⅛	3†	Gen Mills	100	45	45	45	45

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST IS IMPROVED

Trade in Retail and Wholesale Merchandising Lines Surpasses Expectations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—The advent of fall apparently has brought some improvement in trade and business conditions in the middle West, although it is doubtful if the improvement is of enduring character.

At this time of year the seasonal increase in consumers' demand naturally acts as a stimulant to trade and industry and the improvement must be measured after making allowances for this influence.

Surprisingly cheerful reports come from the retail and wholesale merchandising lines. Trade has been much more brisk than anticipated, and Chicago wholesalers report a steady flow of buying orders from out-of-town merchants.

Building materials have been quiet. Contractors are taking materials on going jobs, but no new awards of any importance are being placed. The mild weather in the middle West has depressed the demand for coal. New business and prices are holding about steady.

There has been a slight increase in the production of radio sets, and tube sales have shown a gain. Big packers report a broad demand for meats from consumers. There has been a decline in steel operations, although buying by railroads is counted on to bolster the trade.

The action of security prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange has been discouraging. During the last week or two the market has suffered several severe jolts, and, although there have been periods of recovery, no lasting upturn could get under way. At the end of last week practically no stocks were selling much above the low levels established during the big break of October and November, 1929.

AYRES SAYS TRADE READJUSTMENT HAS HAD LONG CAREER

Col. L. P. Ayres, vice-president of Cleveland Trust Company, says in the company's Business Bulletin:

Business activity has increased during the past month, as it almost always does at this time of the year, but the improvement was not of more than normal seasonal proportions. Actually more coal was produced in September than in August; more freight was carried on the railroads; and more steel was made and fabricated, but the increases were only such as are ordinarily to be expected at this time of the year.

Nevertheless it is encouraging to note that business activity is no longer slowing down. It is moving sideways at a low level, but it is not getting worse. It seems probable that we have reached the bottom of the depression, but there is no sure method for estimating how long the bottom may prove to be. Already this depression has lasted rather longer than have most of the major depressions of recent decades, and that is one good reason for believing that some measure of improvement is likely to develop before long.

In the past 40 years there have been seven major depressions in this country, including this one. The duration of the definite decline from the last real prosperity month to the bottom of the depression in the first of the seven was 12 months. In the second one it was also 12 months and in the third it was 12 months. In the panic of 1907 the decline lasted only 10 months. In the depression of 1913-14 the decline lasted 15 months. In the post-war depression it lasted 12 months. This one has already lasted 14 months.

SEES 1931 YEAR OF RISING PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking here at the annual meeting of the Society of Industrial Engineers, Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of the Standard Statistics Company of New York, presented that organization's forecast of the near and longer term outlook for general business activity. Recovery from the present recession will be slow and hesitating it was predicted, but the latter part of 1931, it now appears, will constitute a period of mainly rising prosperity. Mr. Sloan said, in part: "To some degree at least there must be ways of circumventing the full effects of the situation which has developed. If any considerable number of business executives can accomplish something along this line for the particular business concerns with which they are connected—that is, if by redoubled energy and real ingenuity they can find some way for improving the profits of their specific situations, despite an unfavorable general situation—the economic good accruing to these particular situations will automatically communicate itself to the general situation."

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE CORP.

Federal Water Service Corporation reports for the year ended Aug. 31 net of $3,149,875 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., equal after Federal Water Service Corporation preferred dividends and under participating provisions of the shares to $2.95 a share on 563,400 shares of class A stock outstanding Sept. 1, compared with $3,095,773, or $3.03 a share, based on the same number of class A shares in the preceding year.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago Northwestern Railway, said that the company will report September net operating income of approximately $3,000,000, compared with $3,252,595 in September last year. He said September was the best month so far this year in net operating income, compared with the best previous showing of $3,621,000 in August, and that the management expects that October will make a better showing than September.

NEW MOTORS' EXECUTIVES

NEW YORK—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, announces that I. J. Reuter, vice-president of General Motors and managing director of Adam Opel A. G. Russelsheim, Germany, becomes general manager of Oakland motor car division, Pontiac, Mich., succeeding A. R. Glancy, vice-president, who is transferred to the general staff at Detroit.

UNITED BISCUIT CO.

United Biscuit Company net for September quarter is equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to $1.56 a share on 468,320 common shares, compared with $1.42 a share on 483,038 shares in the third quarter of 1929; nine months $3 a share on 468,320 common shares, compared with $3.11 a share on 468,043 average common shares in the nine months of 1929.

NO AMERICAN SOLVENTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK — American Solvents & Chemical Company directors omitted the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold 8	9	9
Alleghany 5s '44	94⅜	94
Alleghany 5s '49	95	94⅜
Alleghany 5s '50	93	92½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	103
Ala G So 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	103½	103⅛
Am For Pow 5s	85¼	85¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103½	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅛	94⅛
Am Mach & Fdy 8s	106	106
Am Metals 5½s	94⅝	94⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	99	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	101⅛	101⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	103⅛	102
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¼	105¼
Am T&T col 4s '36	101	101
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	106⅞
Am T&T deb 5½ s'43	108¾	108⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103¼	103⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	70¼	70¼
Ann Arb RR 4s	87½	87⅞
Arkansas Mem Bgs 5s '64	105½	105
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75⅛	75
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	91¼	90⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97⅜	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	97⅜	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	123¾	123¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104⅜	104⅜
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1909	97⅛	97⅛
Atlanta Knox & C 6s	96	95½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	93
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	13	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	97	97
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	99⅝	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103¼
B&O 5s series D	104½	104½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104	104
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¼	107¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111⅜	111⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Borg Warner 7½s	70	70
Boston & Me 5s '55	101¾	101⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	102¼	102½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37½	37
Bklyn-Han Tr sf 6s '68	99½	99½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91⅞	91⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	101	101
By Products 5½s C	104	104
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105½	105
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105⅛	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¼	89⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104⅝	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	105	104½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99⅜
Can South co n5s '62	109½	109½
Carolina Cen 4s	79½	79½
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105⅛	105⅛
Cen Hud Gas 5s	105¾	105¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114½	114½
Cen N Eng 4s	86	86
Certainteed 5½s reis '48	39⅛	39⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100
Ches & O 4½s B	101¾	101⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101¾	101¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Chi West Ind 4s	91½	91¼
Chi ½ @ G gen 4s '38	98¼	97⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	49	48
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70¼	70
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102¼	102½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107¾	107½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96½	96½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	40	39
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	81¼	81
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	70¾	70
Chi & Nw 4½s C	99¼	99
Chi @ Nw 4¾s cv	97	96¾
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	102⅞	102¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	96¾	96
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	98	95¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103	103
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105¼	105¼
Chi @ W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91½
Chi Ill 4s '51	96¼	96⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98¾	97⅞
Inter Hydro 6s	97⅝	97½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72½	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72⅝	72⅝
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	91	91
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	78¼	78¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99½
Int & G Nor 6s '62	95½	95
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	68½	68
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	77⅝	77½
Int Paper 6s '55	72½	71
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '39	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87½	87
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Kendall 5½s ww	67¾	67¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	103¾	103
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94½	94½
Kan Gas 4½s	95	95⅛
Keith 6s '46	80⅝	80⅝
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90⅝	90⅝
Kinney Co 7½s '36	100½	100
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Lake Shore 4½s C	104¼	104¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	103¾	103⅛
Lake Shore & MS 4½s '97	85⅞	85⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	64½	63¾
Lehigh C N 4½s	89½	89¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	93	93¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	102	102
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	110⅝	110⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	112	112
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101⅛	101
Louis Ark 5s	16	15
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	105	105
L&N uni 4s '40	98	98
L&N 3s StL div '80	69½	69½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	31	31
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52½	52
Met Edison 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104½	104½
Met W S 4s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¼	103¼
Mim & StL con 5s '34	30	30
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	89	89
Min StL & SSM 5s std	99	99
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101¾	101¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90¾	90¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	93½	93½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	104½	104½
Mo Pac 3 cvi	94⅛	94⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	78
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	100⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅞	100⅞
Mo Pac 5s H	100⅝	100⅝
Montana Power rfg 6s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Montana Power 5s D	104	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	96⅛	96⅛
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	85	85
Namm Sons 8s	86½	86½
Nashu Elec con 4s '31	83⅞	83⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅝	100⅝
N E T&T 4½s B '61	104½	103⅝
N E T&T 5s '52	108½	108⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93⅝	93⅝
N O Terminal 4s '53	94	94
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	68	68
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83	83
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	102½	102⅛
NY Chi & StL 4s D	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98¾	98¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	103¼	103¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103¼	102¾
NY Dock 4s '51	88	88
NY Dock 5s '38	82¾	82½
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97½	97½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109⅝	109⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78⅝	78⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	97	97
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	130½	130½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	105¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106½	106½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅞	110⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104	104
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104½	104½
Niag Lock & O P 8s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Norf So 5s	45	45
Norf & W div 4s '44	97½	96⅝
Norf & W PCaC 6s '31	102	102
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	85	85
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C	102	101½
Nor Ohio 5s '45	98½	98⅛
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	96½	96⅛
Nor Pac 6s E 2047	113¼	111⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106⅝	105⅞
Northwestern Tel 4½s	100¾	100¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112⅝	112⅝
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103	103
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	86	86
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	96	96
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	88¼	88
Paths Ex Inc 7s '37	43¾	43¾
Paramount Public 5½s	90½	89½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn O @ D RR 4½s A '77	101¾	101¼
Penn RR 4½s D	99½	99¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102	101⅝
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103	103
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Pere Marquette 4s '56	95½	95½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	103⅝	103½
Phil Balt & W 5s	109	109
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86	86
Phil @ Read C&I 6s '49	95⅛	95⅝
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	97½	97
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Portal Tel & Cable 5s '53	82½	82⅞
Pub Svc E&G 5s '66	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102⅛	102⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅝	98⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98⅝	98⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	103⅜	102
Revere Cop & B 5s	103½	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83	81½
Richfield Oil 6s	102	102
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100	100
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	82	81½
StL & SF 4s A '50	84¼	84¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	90½	89¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	100⅝	100
StL & SF 4½s wi	90	89⅝
StL SW 1st 4s '89	89½	89½
StL SW con 4s '89	100	100
StL SW 1st 5s '52	103½	103½
StP M&M con 4s '33	89½	90
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	53½	53¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	30	30
Seabd AL con 4s '49	31	30
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	30⅝	30
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91½	90½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	31	30⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	86½	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅜	100⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103	102½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L 6s '42	100½	100½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¼	103¼
Solvay Am 5s '42	100	100
So Pacific col 4s '49	92⅜	92⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96½
So Pacific 4½s '68	99	98½
So Pacific SF Tr cv '50	99	99
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¾	101⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	108	108
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	119½
So Ry 1st 5s '94	94¼	94¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	75½	75½
Tenn Copper 6s D '44	99½	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101⅛	101½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103⅞	103⅞
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅛	100⅛
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	108	105
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	110¾	100¾
Union Oil Can 5s '45 ww	97¼	97¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	101½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	107	107
US Rubber 5s '47	69¾	69½
Utah Pow @ Lt 5s '44	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	81	81
Util Pow @ Lt 5½s '47	89½	88
Va Ry 4½s	101	101
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107⅞	107¾
Wabash T 3½s	91	91
Wabash 4½s '78	89½	89¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	101⅞	101¼
Warner 6s ww	98½	98½
Walworth 6s '45	85	85
Warner 6s	81	75¼
West Shore 4s 2361	94¼	94¼
West Shore 4s reg	93½	93½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86
Western Maryland 5½s '77	80⅞	80⅝
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	95⅝	95¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	90	90
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Un 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103¾	103¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	16	16
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	15	15
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	50	50
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Wilson @ Co 1st 6s '51	101	100½
Winchest Arms 8s '41	102	102
Wis Cent 4s S&D div '36	70	69¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¾	102¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct16	Oct15
3½s '47	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.12	103.12
4th 4¼s '38	103.12	103.14	103.13	103.14	103.13
4th 4¼s reg	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
UT 3¾s '47	102.13	102.13	102.11	102.11	...
US 3¾s '56	106.18	106.18	106.18	106.18	...
US 4¼s '52	112.23	113.23	112.23	113.23	112.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	74⅛	74
Akersahus 5s '63	96	96
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	93	93
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	61	60½
Antioquia 7s A '45	68	68¼
Antioquia III	62	62
Argentine Gov 5s '48	87¾	87½
Argentine 5½s '63	86	84½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	92¼	91⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91⅝	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91½	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s A & B	92	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	92	91½
Australia 4½s '57	73¾	73⅝
Australia 5s '55	80½	79
Australia 5s '57	79½	79½
Austria 7s '43 ct	69¾	69½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¼	103¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	75	75
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96½	96½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90¾	90½
Austrian Pet 4½s '42	58	54½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¼	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55 A	112⅝	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅛
Bergen (City) 8s '49	101¾	101¼
Bergen (City) 5s rts	96	95⅞
Berlin 6s '58	81	80
Berlin 6½s '60	85	83¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	77	77
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	75½	74¼
Berlin Elec 6s	70	70
Bogota (City) 8s '45	79	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	56	51
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71	70¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s	53½	50
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¼	103⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	59¾	58¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	60	58
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	88½	88
Bremen 7s '35	95¼	95¼
Brazil (US) 8s ct'41	71	70
Budapesti (City) 6s '32	70⅛	68¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69¾	69½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	81½	81
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65	64¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '26	101⅜	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	106⅛	106¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	90	87¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	82	82
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	90	89¾
Chilean Loan 7s	80	80
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25½	25
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	83	82
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '48	61½	61½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	56	55½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	64	64
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	66½	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66¾	65½
Colombia Ag Bk 6s '47	57½	57½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	74½	74½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	97½	97⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	99½	99½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	84½	84
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	57	54½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Danish Mun 5s A '53	108⅝	108⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	93⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98⅛
Dresden 7s '45	90	88
Duke Power 5s '66	105½	105⅜
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	103	103
Dutch El 6s '47	102¾	102½
Dutch El 6s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Estonia Bank 7s '67	65¾	65¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105	105
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	82½	82¼
Finland 5½s '58	77	77
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88	88
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
Frankfort 6½s	79½	79½
French Nat 8s '58	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¾	120¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125⅞
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	89¼	89
German 7s '49	101¾	101½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	73	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72¾	72¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83¾	83¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	82	82
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	87
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	77¾	76¾
Graz 8s '58	96	95
Greek 6s '63	81½	81½
Greek 7s '64	98½	98½
Hamburg 6s '46	83	83
Hanaa 6s ww	77½	77½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	81	81
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	91½	91½
Hungarian Ld Mtg 7½s '61	84⅝	84⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	82	79½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92	91½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87½	87½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	104⅛	104½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 6½ at 4½ '31	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	92½
Jugoslavia Ex 7s '37	78	77½
Karstadt 6s '43	67	66
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¼	95
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	98	96½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105½
Medellin 6½s '54	55	54½
Meridionale El 7s '57	90½	90½
Mex Int RR 4s '77	6½	6½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83½	82
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	50	49
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	48	48
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	87	87
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	85
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104½	104¼
New South Wales 5s '57	79	79
Nord Ry 6½s '50	104¼	105⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82
Norway Bank 5s '67 ct	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 8s '52	102	101⅞
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96⅝	96½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103	103
Paris

NILE BARRAGE TO IRRIGATE RICH TRACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tained from the great cableway, which stretches across the Nile and is one of the largest single span cableways ever erected, being 3000 feet in length.

There are five cables and each can carry five tons of material, which may be dropped almost anywhere in the Nile bed by a luffing of the masts. These steel masts are 170 feet high and can be swung 25 feet to right or left by means of a ball and socket at the base.

Passengers are taken up in a small square cabin, swinging high above the Nile which makes the thousands of blue-robed natives working below seem like dwarfs. Every now and again to right or left pass skips of concrete to be disgorged into the Nilebed as foundations.

Rise of "Jackson" Village

On the east bank, with its tennis courts and cinematograph, lies the "Jackson" village which grew up suddenly, to last for three years, after which it will disappear as quickly as it came. From below rises the constant grinding of the concrete mixers and an occasional whistle of one of the company's trains coming into the settlement.

The laying of the foundations for the barrage entailed a complete drying up of the river in three sections by the use of cofferdams. In 1928 the lock and 10 of the piers were completed; in 1929 another 50 piers were built, and by the beginning of this year the third section of the river had been dried out, ready for the construction of the final 40 piers.

The Nile is kept out of the "cofferdam" by interlocking iron piles, each about 13 yards in length which are driven deep into the bed of the river. Even so the river seeps through and a stream of water is continually being pumped out of the river bed.

This difficulty retarded the work of the barrage for at least five weeks, which was a serious delay since the flood waters come down in July. Unless the piers were completed by then the company would not have finished by contract time and Egypt would have lost a whole season's supply of water.

Night and Day Shifts

By employing 6000 workmen in night and day shifts it was possible to race the flood waters and get the piers with the sluices in place in time.

When the flood water is at its peak in September and October the onslaught on the barrage is tremendous, for the volume of water is 14 times as great as it is during its lowest during the summer, rising from 700 cubic meters per second to 10,000 cubic meters.

The water from the barrage is taken off into the canals by the Fouadia head regulator on the east bank and the Faroukia regulator on the west. They are called after the present King of Egypt and his son in commemoration of the first large irrigation project undertaken during the reign.

The Faroukia regulator was inaugurated recently under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works; but it is not expected that the official inauguration of the barrage itself, which will be a big ceremony, will take place before next winter.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Harriett P. Kirsch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George A. Kirsch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Jessie M. King, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss Minna Armstrong, St. Joseph, Mo
Mrs. L. P. Edwards, San Jose, Calif.
L. P. Edwards, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. Lisette H. Berley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie A. Sostmeyer, Raven Rock, N. J.
Miss Elizabeth Britton, Flemington, N. J.
Mrs. T. Frank Teed, Raven Rock, N. J.
T. Frank Teed, Raven Rock, N. J.
Mrs. Bernice Mason, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Clara George, East Aurora, N. Y.
Miss Mary L. Danforth, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel M. Arrington, River Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Esther S. Lubersky, Maywood, Ill.
Mrs. Annie Y. Abbott, New York City.
Mrs. Bessie Y. Lindsley, Chicago, Ill.

The Mirror of Motordom

A motorcar with engine in the rear of the chassis, a stream-line body to reduce air resistance, and a wide unobstructed angle of vision has appeared on the English highways. Its resemblance in actual lines to the lighter-than-air craft is not surprising as its builder is Sir Denistoun Burney, who designed England's dirigible R-100, which recently completed a round trip to Canada.

A. E. Palmer, who installed the R-100 engines, assisted Sir Denistoun in his motor car venture. Tests of the "Burney Stream-Line" car showed that the 22-horsepower eight-cylinder engine with saloon body attached was capable of 80 miles per hour.

* * *

While American manufacturers concentrate on increasing the ease of gear shifting as a further step toward the possible elimination of all gear shifting, the Mercedes-Benz Company in Germany, announces that in the International Motor Show at London which opens Oct. 16, it will exhibit a car with six speeds forward and two backward. The company alleges a saving of 20 per cent in gasoline consumption.

* * *

American methods are seen to be creeping into 1931 plans of British car manufacturers. They are apparent in proposals of 50 per cent of British producers to turn out a much broader range in models while aiming toward construction of lower-priced cars.

* * *

General Tire & Rubber Company reports that the average loss of time for its workmen through the business depression to date is only three-fourths of a day per week, while no men have been laid off.

* * *

When an African tribal chief in Nairobi was supplied with an automobile by the governor of the province, there followed an immediate demand from him for good roads. The results are now seen in the supply of fine highways in the vicinity of Nairobi, where hundreds of workmen are busy maintaining good road conditions.

* * *

A car body made entirely of nonshatterable glass is one of the latest ideas presented. The glass is translucent and, it is said, will not permit the glare from the road or shadows from the landscape to affect its colorings. It lends itself to shadings which, it is asserted, cannot be duplicated on metal. Europe is expected to do more experimenting with this type.

* * *

An entire motor vehicle composed of parts from the motive equipment of various types of cars throughout the world, has been assembled by a French engineer who calls it an "international mongrel" car. It has an English body, American tires, Italian engine, and odd parts from other national makes. Altogether it is said to present a speedy appearance and a modernistic design.

* * *

A six-wheel chassis for use on back-roads in England with all four rear wheels used for driving and braking, has been developed by one of the large English manufacturers. To enable the front seat to be set well forward and permit two doors on each side, the pedals are located in a "foot compartment" alongside the engine. Leg room for the other forward passenger is on the other side of the engine. This car has attained a speed of 60 miles an hour.

* * *

Salvaging of automobiles has progressed so rapidly in the last few years that any housewife's apron of today may have formed a portion of the automobile upholstery of yesterday. Since the Ford Motor Company began experimenting in salvage work early this year, the parts of 30,000 old cars are reported to have been transformed not only into aprons but also into crate-tops, window panes and various household equipment. The salvaging average in and about Detroit is estimated at 600 cars and trucks a day.

* * *

A motorcoach parked in the center of London occupies £36,000 worth of space, according to road construction estimates, used by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, as a basis for classifying the coaches as obstacles to sound public economy standards. He has consequently issued a warning against the flooding of roads with these vehicles. For widening a London street, he said, as much as $800 a square foot has been paid, while new arterial roads with a 30-foot carriageway often cost about $300,000 a mile.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 17

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Lee O'Rourke, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Cavaliers Male Quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Grand opera, light opera, musical comedy, light classic review. 8.

Tenor and baritone duo; orchestra (Armour WJZ—T). Herbert, Romberg and Sousa in light vein, also Wolf-Ferraris "Overture-Secret of Suzanne." 9:30.

"My Husband at Home," Mrs. Edgar Guest; soloists; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). "Trees" and "Ah, Sweet Mystery," Mrs. Guest's favorites. "Kiss in the Dark," sung by Lois Bennett. 10.

RKO Theater of the Air (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF—T). 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumberous ballads by girls voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Frohne Sisters, vocal quartet; Jules Herbuveaux' Orchestra (Brown—WJZ Chain). "Pootlites" period. 7:45. Mahlon Merrick's orchestra; Clarence Hayes, tenor, instrumental quartet. NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Zelma O'Neal, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain). "Go Home and Tell Your Mother" and "I Want to be Bad," the last from show in which she starred, are Miss O'Neal's numbers. 8.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). Talkie numbers, comedy special, "How Come You Do Me Like You Do" and "Washington and Lee Swing." 9.

Tom, Dick and Harry, male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Del Lampe's Eversharp Orchestra (Wahl—WEAF Chain). "Japanese Sandman" and "Three O'Clock in the Morning" by pianos. 9:30.

"Radio Follies" (Homers—CBS—T). Guest artist popular program with Norman Brokenshire announcing. 10.

Ten Year Hosiery Program (Phoenix—CBS—T). Prizes of stockings weekly for periods of 10 and five years are prizes offered in this period. 10:45.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WJZ Chain). "Down East" partners, 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Going Places" (Sinclair—CBS) Mann Holiner sketches acted by Phil Baker with his accordion and Mr. Baker's two comedians Shaw and Lee. 7:45.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS—T). Brad Browne and company. 8.

Magazine Hour (CBS). 9.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Stories written by Arthur B. Reeve, creator of "Craig Kennedy." 10.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Resumption of weekly talks by Pierre Key, editor of "The Musical Digest." 6.

"Football Predictions" (Bond—WMAQ, WOR, WLW). New "Quality Chain" feature starring Fielding H. "Hurry Up" Yost, coach of University of Michigan, speaking from Columbus, O., on the eve of the game between Michigan and Ohio State. Music by the Scarlet Mask Club, well-known musical organization of Ohio State. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (Punk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45.

"Football Forecast" (WJZ—T). Parke H. Davis, NBC's football "dopester." 7:15.

"The Town Crier" (Gruen—WABC). Alexander Woollcott. 7:15.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley—CBS). "Christy Walsh interviews Knute Rockne. 10:30.

Elmer Davis, author and newspaper man (CBS—T). One of "Broun's Volunteers." 11:15.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Characteristic national music. 6:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Offenbach, Strauss, Chaminade and Herbert selections are best known. 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music by family group. 7.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Negro spirituals by Negro voice group. 8:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Old Company Quartet; piano duo; orchestra (Lehigh—WEAF Chain). Old time favorites by voices; Paderewski's "Minuet" by pianos. 7:30.

Male quartet; Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Recitals

Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WEAF—T). Four songs of Mana Zucca, contemporary woman composer. 7.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). Haydn, Beethoven and Kreisler. 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

"Le Trio Morgan" (WJZ Chain). French and Russian composers by harp, violin and piano. 8:30.

Lucille Barrow Turner, Negro folk songs (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). 8:45.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Children's story period.
5:45 WEEI Ensemble.
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club: Spelling bee.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: Recorded program.
7:30 Parco Plan Sketch: "Autumn Leaves."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Molly Picon, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: 'William Penn"; address; soloists; male quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Kane's Lovenesters Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, RCA Concert Orchestra direction Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Concert orchestra.
6:30 McCoy male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra.
8:00 Slayton-Lennyod Investment Hour.
8:30 Political talk.
8:45 Arkansas Pioneers Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robinson's Maxwell House Ensemble; male quartet; soloists.
10:00 "First Alarm"; sketch.
10:30 Mason & Hamlin Concert.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Orchestra; time.
6:00 Shepard Modernists Orchestra.
6:15 La Lasing Orchestra.
6:30 Ames Appetizers Orchestra.
6:45 Troubadours Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy novelty dance program.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: soloists; duo; quartet; dance orchestra.
8:00 The Puddine Orchestra.
8:15 Roger's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Watchman: sketch, "Clepsydra."
9:00 CBS, Van Heusen Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, contralto; Norman Brokenshire.
9:30 CBS, Detective story sketch.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Laymen's League: Cleveland Bach Chorus; organ; soloist.
10:30 Political talk. Jimmie Gallagher's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Frank Sullivan, New York World.
11:30 CBS, Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
12:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:20 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley organ recital.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour: "Myths in Music"; "Bach Program."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

CRIME DECREASE FORESEEN WITH BETTER PRISONS

(Continued from Page 1)

there until he had given sufficient signs of reformation.

The essence of the modern movement in penology is the emphasis on the need for individual treatment and training during the period of incarceration, F. Lovell Bixby, assistant director of classification of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, told the general session. The increasingly large populations of correctional institutions have made the application of this theory more difficult as the theory itself gained wider acceptance, Mr. Bixby declared.

The New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, he said, has elaborated a method for carrying out individual training and treatment which has the great advantage of bringing the results of professional studies into practical administrative routine.

Describing the method, Mr. Bixby said:

"The first step is a thorough analysis of the individual, together with a complete report on the social background. These reports are turned over to a classification committee which consists of the administrative and professional staffs of the institution, who plan the program of every inmate of the institution.

"Under the law which permits of transfer to all institutions under the State Board of Control, the classification committee of any institution can recommend transfer to whichever institution is best suited to the particular case.

Routine Decided

"The degree of security which is needed to insure the safe custody of each inmate is also determined by the committee.

"The daily routine of the inmate with respect to educational and work assignments are also decided by the committee, as well as any special disciplinary measures which seem necessary. The principle of occupational therapy and vocational training are the guiding forces of these assignments, so far as is practicable."

Defining probation as "an interest-bearing investment which saves men as well as money," Sanford Bates, Director of Federal Prisons, told Government probation officers that their attitude toward probationers should be one of paternal interest.

Social study should be the basis of probation, Miss Ruth Collins, assistant director of the Educational Department of the United States Prison Bureau, told the delegates.

Amplifying her statement, Miss Collins said that the social study of the offender should include a knowledge and recording of his family background.

Harold E. Donnell, Baltimore, Superintendent of Prisons in Maryland and chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, voiced disapproval of child labor laws in an address before the Coöperative Club.

Honest and gainful occupation keeps boys out of prison, he declared.

"Judges with human kindness and common sense," he declared, "could do much in ridding society of crime. The courts deal too harshly with young offenders. The breakdown of the American home and certain features of the educational system are responsible for much crime."

GARDEN URGED AS U. S.-CANADA PEACE MARKER

(Continued from Page 1)

peace" that will make all the world seek peace.

A greeting from George W. Hood, president, read to the association expressed a "deep sense of value for the work in adding to beauty and grace of life for all of us, for the love of flowers satisfies a profound need of the human spirit making for peace of mind and heart."

Other speakers who praised the project were Mrs. J. Willis Martin, honorary president of the Garden Club of America; Mrs. J. A. Wilson, president of the National Council of Women of Canada; Mrs. Earl W. Chafee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. William K. du Pont of the American Orchid Society and John Scheepers of the Horticultural Society of New York.

The following organizations were also represented:

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the American Nature Society, Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, American Forestry Association, American Association of Nursery Men, United Horticulture Society, American Gladiolus Society, American Iris Society, American Peony Society, American Rose Society, Penna Horticultural Society and Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

The International Committee of men and women sponsoring the project includes: the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Martin L. Davey, Pierre S. du Pont, Mrs. Henry Ford, the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, Frank O. Lowden, Adolph Ochs, Mrs. John F. Sippel, Alfred E. Smith, Sir Henry W. Thornton, Thomas J. Walsh and Owen D. Young.

$19,000,000 EXPECTED IN AUTOMOBILE TAX

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Frank E. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, on Oct. 15 told a group visiting here after attending the sixth international roads congress that he estimated the State would reap $19,000,000 next year from the gas tax and other automobile charges.

This would be an increase of 20 per cent over this year's receipts. The party of 69 foreign road engineers stopped here on a tour which ended at Schenectady, N. Y.

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DIAMONDS, quality bought for cash; call or send by mail; WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6883.

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CONNECTICUT

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NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Gray Squirrel

THE name, squirrel, is derived from two Greek words that mean "shade," and "tail," signifying an animal that can sit in the shadow of its own tail. This is literally true, for their tails are larger than their bodies. On this account they are known in various regions by the descriptive names of Bannertail, or Silvertail.

Nearly every country has its own type of squirrel, with the exception of Australia.

Across the United States, wherever nut trees grow in abundance, the grays are found. In city parks they are general favorites, as they come readily to eat from the hand of anyone who feeds them.

Gray squirrels do not hibernate, so they have not acquired the habit of making caches, as do their cousins, the reds and the blacks, which frequent coniferous forests in Canada. They all like to live in hollow trees during cold weather, but when spring arrives they build covered nests of twigs and leaves, and fasten them in some high fork of a large branch, usually in the same tree where their winter quarters are located.

In hickory and oak groves there are lively times just now. The shrill *chaek, chack, chack, kwerr* of our frisky gray clashes with derisive bluejay calls, as the little creatures dispute over which shall have the most nuts. As the squirrel dodges the quick sallies of his winged assailant, his language is fluent and varied. After chucking and cackling like a bantam hen, he may revel in a flow of *quak, quak, quak* sounds that might be mistaken for a duck serenade, if his notes were uttered less rapidly. Although they pretend to disagree, they are having as much fun as a party of children on a nutting expedition.

A Quotation for Today

CONVICTION, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it convert itself into Conduct.—CARLYLE.

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: When the 692-pound African chieftain arrives in Hollywood for a movie appearance the new-fangled wide-angle lenses may have a real test.

Cincinnati Times-Star: In failing to denounce the open-window radio loudspeaker, both Ohio parties missed a chance to corral the great silent vote.

Farmer: One advantage a bachelor has over a married man, he can put his socks on from either end.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I heard the new maid calling Sponge—
And being a little curious and a wee bit hungry—I went in to see what it was all about—
She had spilled some milk on the floor and wanted Sponge to lick it up—
But she failed to appear—
So I got the job—yum yum!

A Word a Day

Deponent

This word finds its principal use in the legal field, where it designates one who gives evidence, usually under oath and in writing.

The word is derived from the Latin *deponens*, present participle of the verb *deponere*, "to lay down," which in late Latin came to mean "to testify,"—that is, "to lay down the facts." (*De*, "down," *ponere*, "to put, to place.")

De-po'-nent is accented on the second syllable; sound first *e* as in event, *o* as in old, second *e* as in end.

"And further, regarding this case, the deponent sayeth not."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Oil on the Troubled Waters

"Oh, John," sobbed the young wife, "I had baked a lovely cake, and I put it on the back porch for the frosting to cool, and the d-d-dog a-a-ate it."

"Well, don't cry about it, sweetheart," he consoled, patting the pretty flushed cheek. "I know a man who will give us another dog."—*Powerjax.*

Little Breadwinner

Infant: "Baby wants a new pair of shoes."

Mother: "Oh, baby does, does she? Well, baby'd better come across with some bright sayings that'll sell, or baby'll go barefoot."—*College Humor.*

Passing Show
When His First Car Was New

Busy

An old Scottish woman, who had never been known to say an ill word about anybody, was one day taken to task by her husband.

"Janet," he said impatiently, "I do believe ye'd say a guid word for the de'il himself."

"Ah, well," was the reply, "he may na be sae guid as he might be, but he's a very industrious body."—*Montreal Star.*

Gone too Far

An American plays a giant guitar 18 feet long by running up and down beside it, plucking at the strings.

It is said that he has had the instrument since it was a little ukulele.—*London Opinion.*

Nor Cents

Teacher: "Tommy, if you had 50 cents, and you lent your father 30 cents, and you then lent your brother 20 cents, how many cents would you have?"

Tommy: "I wouldn't have any sense."—*Powerjax.*

Unmixing the Metaphors

Charles F. Scott, Iola purist, takes us gently to task for saying that a certain proposed Kansas law is a bad egg and should be swatted hip and thigh. He asked for a moving picture of swatting any kind of an egg hip and thigh. Our camera being slightly out of whack this rainy day, we barely stoop to reply that it requires genius of a high order to accomplish such a feat.

What we meant to say, of course, was that the proposal was a stench in the nostrils of the public which should be jumped on with spiked shoes.—*R. A. Clymer, in El Dorado Times.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dictators

New York

THE new beginner "steno," with a tense feeling, heard the buzzer ring. She entered for her first letter, ready to do her best—but was met at the door with a gruff, "Sit down. Take this. It must go right away." Hasty and not too well enunciated dictation followed, with the parting of "Now, hurry up."

The letter was written and taken in, silently read, signed, and handed back with "Send this special"—the dictator stalking out banging the door.

The other buzzer rang! With lack of composure heightened by the first experience she entered. There she was met with, "Good morning. Can you take more work? That's fine. Now if there is anything you do not understand, feel free to ask me."

At a fairly rapid pace a number of letters were given, and upon leaving, the dictator gave assurances of the desire "to be helpful." It was so much easier writing these letters, and when they were signed, the dictator said, "These are splendidly done. Though there are a few mistakes, I can see where we are very fortunate in our new stenographer."

She left that office with an earnest desire always to be just as helpful as possible, and, today, as a business executive, she still remembers with gratitude the first one to show consideration, and metes out as best she can those little courtesies which pay such large dividends.

Notice to Conductors

Hillside, N. J.

IT WAS a dismal, rainy day. The fire had gone out, and breakfast was anything but the usual cheerful affair. It was late and she had to run for the trolley. A long hard day awaited her at the store and as she boarded the crowded car, she looked disgruntled. However, the conductor's genial voice boomed out, "Good morning Miss—foin day, Miss"; and his broad cheerful grin was simply irresistible.

A smile answered him. Gone was the gloom and dreariness—fled the self-pity and disheartening thoughts—all replaced by an ever-broadening glow of cheerfulness as she kept remembering that kindly greeting and realized what it had done.

In her work that day she decided to pass that cheer on to each customer, and was rewarded by seeing each depart quite well pleased. Her fellow workers soon responded and the atmosphere in the store that dark day was remarkable. And business was exceptionally good!

The conductor never knew how far reaching were the effects of his jovial greeting. How splendid if every rainy morning, dismal mornings especially, all conductors would make it a special point to be particularly cheerful!

Odds and Ends

Nahuatl

The study of Nahuatl, or the Aztec language, is to be revived in the schools of Mexico.

Non-Compulsory Vaccination

In consideration of persons opposed to vaccination for conscientious reasons, Germany has slackened the rigidity of its compulsory vaccination laws, which have been in force since 1874.

The Bible in Kuskokwim

For the first time the Bible may now be read in their own language by the Kuskokwim Eskimos who dwell in the frigid regions of Alaska, translation into this dialect having been made by the American Bible Society last year.

Blotting Paper

Blotting paper originated through the mistake of a workman in omitting the sizing in a quantity of paper pulp, it being discovered later that the discarded material would absorb water.

Women Teachers

In the 50-year period from 1870 to 1920, women school teachers increased in numbers from 87,407 to 652,500.

Tasmanian Power

Tasmania leads the world in the per capita consumption of electrical power, Canada coming next on the list, while the per capita use in the United States is only half that of Canada.

Illegible Numerals

In a survey of 135,000 numerals written by more than 8000 persons it was found that the figure 5 was responsible for nearly half of the illegibilities, due to the incorrect placing of the dash.

Davis Monument

The Jefferson Davis monument, erected near his birthplace in Christian County, Ky., is 351 feet high.

Table d'Hote

The term "table d'hote" (table of the host) came into use in the early days when inns were scarce, and the traveler was welcome to stop and partake of the regular meals prepared for the householder.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Japan's Unrecognized Revolution

A MOMENTOUS but almost unrecognized advance has been made by Japan in the last few months toward the substance as well as the form of democracy. The Japanese Privy Council, by its advice to the Mikado to ratify the London naval agreement, marked the final step in this fundamental change, which amounts to a peaceful revolution.

That step was not taken without a tremendous struggle behind the scenes. A full understanding of it leads back to the sixties, when Japan threw off feudalism and gave the people a voice in government. Of course, the reality of the transformation had to be built up slowly and laboriously. And so for many years, while the people were gradually acquiring increased rights, the influence of the clans of the feudal régime remained a vital factor in governance. It was an extraconstitutional influence which played upon the constitutional functions of the Mikado. Behind the sovereign stood the genro, or Elder Statesmen, all clansmen, who by their own abilities no less than by force of tradition were the court of last appeal. Their successors in the counsels of the monarch continue to testify to the pervasiveness of clan influence.

On the surface the power of the clans has hitherto been shown in control of the navy and army. The clans claimed the special prerogative of advice to the throne on matters touching national services, and there grew up a tradition that only representatives of the clans could hold the portfolios of war and the navy. They had access to the throne, which was denied to all others except the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet has therefore struggled hard to resist the influence of the clans in the sphere of the national services. Clan control, moreover, creates a dualism in the Cabinet which somewhat shackles its functions. Eventually the Cabinet succeeded in making the army and navy portfolios available to nonclansmen, but clan power still interposed between the sovereign and his constitutional advisers in affairs of state.

Premier Hamaguchi put this power to a daring test during the London naval conference by including in the delegation Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, whose allegiance was traditionally to his navy board. It has since transpired that the London agreement was signed in defiance of a hostile navy board, but Admiral Takarabe, along with the other delegates, followed the Prime Minister.

It remained to be seen whether the Privy Council would support the constitutional or the extraconstitutional forces in Japan. By personal association it is much more closely identified with the element behind the throne than with the Cabinet. In the main it coöperates with the general staffs of the army and the navy. As recently as last year it had occasion to check the forward march of democracy by reproving the Cabinet for being party with the other contracting powers in signing the Kellogg pact "in the name of their respective peoples," for the Japanese Constitution vests the treaty-making power in the sovereign.

In the affair of the London agreement, however, the Privy Council's verdict is a witness to the decay of a vestigial feudalism and the corresponding growth of democracy in Japan. In the victory public opinion and the press have played a notable part, but the main credit must be given to Premier Hamaguchi, though the tenacity of the Prime Minister obtained splendid support from Admiral Takarabe, whose stand on the side of democracy is not the least remarkable feature about the whole affair.

Enforcing a Clean Stage

EVERYBODY familiar with the production of drama, and nearly everybody connected with the "show business," knows that indecency on the stage does not pay. It sometimes causes a scandalous momentary success, but it carries its own punishment with it. Plays that achieve long runs are clean plays.

Testimony to this effect has been given by countless men of the theater. Yet it is particularly gratifying to see Owen Davis, playwright, bearing witness to the fact, because his evidence undoubtedly will carry weight with the public. He has been writing plays for thirty-two years, and probably has written more plays than any other man living. It is not uncommon to find two and even three of his dramas running simultaneously on Broadway. Surely if anybody knows what kind of play succeeds, he knows.

Mr. Davis made public his views in reply to a charge by Cardinal Hayes of New York that the present-day stage "reeks with filth." Mr. Davis, a former chairman of the Citizens' Play Jury of New York, asserted that "the average play on the New York stage today might be produced without offense in a church." He also predicted that very soon it would be impossible to produce on Broadway a play of obscene character or questionable content, because of lack of patronage.

Mr. Davis, who is also chairman of the Authors' League committee opposed to political censorship of the theater, expressed himself as convinced that there is less need of censorship today than ever before. "For every indecent play that has been a financial success," he said, "I can show you fifty that have failed, and the idea of any censorship power other than that of the law as it now obtains is fantastic."

There may be differences of opinion as to the necessity for censorship, but the public in the long run decides what shall and what shall not be presented in the theater, and there will be widespread assent to Mr. Davis's declaration that "the public taste is, by and large, sound."

Washington—Bennett—Empire Tariffs

SPEAKING not too literally, Lloyd George once said that George Washington was the founder of the British Empire. With equal accuracy and in the same sense some statesman of the future may call R. B. Bennett the founder of the British Empire's tariff system. In both cases the action was negative—showing the way to what could be done by making clear what could not be done.

Loosely but graphically speaking, Washington proved that a British colonial empire could not be founded except upon a basis of mutual welfare involving self-government and economic freedom for the colonies. Mr. Bennett, by his pronouncement at the Imperial Conference, has made it clear that an empire tariff system cannot be founded except upon a basis of mutual welfare involving self-protection and independent industrial development for the colonies.

The Canadian Prime Minister's declaration, backed by the other Dominions' Premiers, definitely puts an end to the Beaverbrook-Rothermere scheme of "empire free trade" under which the Dominions would have been asked to abandon their own tariffs designed to protect their developing industries against imports from Britain.

His primary policy is to build up Canada's home industries by protection and, so far as consistent with that but not further, to favor imperial trade by means of preferences. He crushed the idea that Canada might be ready to admit empire goods free. He held out no hope of any reduction in tariffs. When he asked the conference to accept empire preference, he meant by that not reduction of tariffs in favor of empire goods, but a steepening of tariff walls against foreign goods and creation of tariffs where at present there are none.

This, then, is to be regarded as the considered proposition of Canada and the other Dominions. It is a request to Great Britain to abandon a free trade fiscal policy and to impose duties on wheat and other foodstuffs imported from foreign countries. The Dominions would become more protectionist than they are in order to give preference to Great Britain, and Great Britain would be transformed into a protectionist country in order to give preference to the Dominions.

Mr. Bennett and the other Premiers are well aware that this is a very big pill for the Labor Government to swallow. They know both Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have pronounced against the imposition of food taxes. They know they are asking something which Labor ministers are pledged not to accept.

What, then, is their object? It does not necessarily mean they are unwilling to consider any other project which the British Government may advance. What it does mean is that they really are addressing themselves to the Conservative Party in Great Britain and to all others in that country who are not wedded to free trade.

They have authoritatively defined Dominion policy, to which British protectionists may point when the time comes to appeal to the electorate. The pronouncement vitally affects the fortunes of the Conservative Party. It has given Stanley Baldwin an opportunity—of which he has already availed himself by accepting the Dominions' program—to close the ranks of his followers by withdrawing the reservations he has hitherto made against a policy of imperial preference based upon the taxation of foreign food. The Labor and Liberal Parties must now also define their respective positions in exact terms.

Labor is clearly against protection for Great Britain. It is already outlining alternative policies such as that for government purchasing boards designed to promote buying of more raw materials from the Dominions. Thus the stage is being set for a parliamentary election. And it appears now that the chief issue in the election has been defined by the Prime Minister of a Dominion.

A Subtle Appeal to Millionaires

THE recent financial report of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment makes fascinating reading when taken in connection with the testimony of officers of that association before the Senate committee which investigated lobbies early in the summer.

Leading impressively the list of contributors appear eleven men whose joint contributions during the last three months exceed $225,000.

In the report of the Senate investigation will be found a copy of a memorandum sent by Capt. W. H. Stayton, secretary of that association, to an employee, suggesting a series of letters to be sent to a "hand-picked list" of about "2000 men who pay income taxes on incomes of $100,000 or more each." The happy thought had occurred to the association that by reopening the saloon this tax could be lifted from the millionaires and placed upon the poorer classes who drink beer.

This idea seems to have been persuasive. Witness the statement of Irénée du Pont that one of his companies "would save $10,000,000 in corporation tax if we should have, say, the British tax upon beer." At this point it may be noted that in January and February, 1930, Irenée du Pont contributed to the association's funds $30,000, Pierre S. du Pont $12,500, and Lammot du Pont $17,590; during June, July and August two du Ponts contributed $60,000 more. Liberal as these contributions may seem, they are as nothing compared to the $10,000,000 now paid by one du Pont company in taxes, which it was thought might be saved through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The mere saving on corporation income taxes was not the only bait the benevolent association proposed to dangle before its list of millionaires. Obviously, "if the taxes should be taken off corporations there would be a rise in stock values, and all owners of stocks would profit accordingly." But, alas, how great is the number of people who own no stocks!

"A man would save personal income taxes." True enough, but a few millions whose incomes are too low to be taxable would pay taxes for others over the bar.

One Pennsylvania millionaire was so impressed by the anti-income tax propaganda that he wrote to Mr. du Pont:

> As I look upon this matter, I realize that prohibition has indirectly cost me already several hundred thousand dollars.

He straightway sent the association $10,000 and offered himself to the voters of his State as a wet candidate for Governor.

The more this tax subject is studied the more it appears that the name under which this organization is operating is not entirely ingenuous. Why not call it "The Association Against Taxing Millionaires"?

"Odd Ducks"

THE man in the yellow roadster slowed down. "Ride?" said he. "No. I'll walk, thank you," said the man in the road. The automobilist shrugged his shoulders and pressed down the accelerator. In a moment he was a speeding dot in the distance.

The pedestrian grinned and turned into an inviting lane which ambled over a rocky knoll to where a colored forest beckoned.

Miles away the man in the yellow roadster drew up at a gas station.

"Fine day," said he to the attendant. "Fill her up. I'm going another hundred. Great day for driving. Say, I met an odd duck back a ways. Offered him a ride, but he'd rather walk. Imagine that."

Back at the top of the knoll, the man who had left the highway paused. Gray boulders nosing through the matted meadow grass dotted the rolling hillside like a flock of motionless sheep. Dwarf oaks painted blotches of scarlet on the yellow slope. Hugging the meadow fence wild grape and ivy splashed careless bronzes and ochre tints on the ancient stones. A clump of sumac nodded maroon pompons, and where the goldenrod had bloomed fading green stalks now sported feathery gray tufts.

The man who preferred to walk allowed the slope to carry him down to the valley. Along the edge of a marsh he made his way, and a startled blue heron rose on quiet wings to float into the shadows of some tamaracks which shaped green silhouettes against the russet harmony of the forest beyond. Tall cat-tails, disturbed by a puff of autumn's breeze, shook from their velvety brown tops billows of tiny parachutes.

The forest lane beyond was paved with the golden contribution of the trees. Sunlight, sifting in long scintillating beams through sheaves of joyous color, surprised the hiding lavenders and purples of the deeper wood, found in the underbrush shining scarlet berries, turned a modest thorn bush into a flamboyant challenge, and set a rugged, taciturn hickory to dancing in a ballet skirt of orange red.

Scuffing through the painted leaves, the man who walked from choice—eyes dancing with the glory of riotous tints, nostrils dilating with the pungent odor of autumn—came at length to a cabin set in a clearing. Here another peripatetic scuffer of leaves awaited him.

"Gorgeous day," said he.

"Aye, that it is. I've loitered on the way. Met an odd duck back on the road. Offered to give me a lift in his big car. Imagine riding on a day like this!"

A Recruit for Quicker Justice

A REFORM of profound importance to judicial procedure will be accomplished if the federal courts of the Southern District of New York accept the recommendation just made by their calendar committee and institute what is known as "the Cleveland plan" of handling cases awaiting trial. This plan puts the arrangement of the court calendar on a businesslike basis. It has been adopted in courts in Columbus, O., in Michigan, and is being considered in California. In operation the plan has been found to speed trials, eliminate court-room delays for lawyers, clients and jurymen, and it has practically removed the bane of nearly every American court room, the sudden postponement of cases for any one of a number of trivial reasons.

At present, the average court handles its calendar of cases in a way that would strike a business man as extraordinarily inefficient. Cases usually are listed for trial in an arbitrary, hit-or-miss manner. Lawyers and clients cannot tell within days or weeks when their cases will come up. When a case is finally called it is easy enough for the type of lawyer who seeks to protect a guilty client to insist that he is unprepared, and thereby obtain postponement.

In the midst of a storm of protest over conditions in the state courts of New York, the federal courts may do their share in reform by modernizing procedure. The recommendation of their calendar committee indicates a direction which reform may take. The Cleveland Court of Common Pleas has reorganized its whole system of calendar arrangement. A week before the opening of each term of court, a complete list of pending cases is posted, in the numerical order in which they will be called. Lawyers can tell almost to the hour when their cases will come up. Just before the case they are notified by telephone by one of the assignment commissioners. The adoption of such a system in New York, with all the prestige that such an event would give, would be of wide value to the cause of quicker justice everywhere.

Editorial Notes

Print in miniature, use a magnifying lens to read and thus reduce publication costs, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske proposes. Before reducing Dr. Charles W. Eliot's five-foot bookshelf to three inches, why not experiment by printing Sunday newspapers' so-called comics in this type?

The New York Stock Exchange head defending short selling says it acts as a braking power on inflation. It may be a braking power sometimes, all right, but too often it is taken as being spelled with an "e."

Pullman car porters—everywhere known as "George" in the United States—have won backing of the American Federation of Labor for higher pay and abolition of the tipping system. By George, that's good.

A bridge player will understand how St. Louis must feel about the World Series in baseball—it had the Cards, but still couldn't win.

Where Murphy Waves to Lincoln

NEW YORK

"CHARLIE" MURPHY, tsar of Tammany Hall from 1903 until his passing in 1924, has come to take his place with the greatest Americans—at least in Union Square, Manhattan. There—in the same intimate acreage where are George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette and Abraham Lincoln—the one-time saloon keeper and dock worker, too, is now gloriously pedestaled. To be sure, it is not his likeness, but an $80,000 flagpole erected and given to the city by the Charles F. Murphy Memorial Association. Indeed, when first the Murphy pole was broached, along with a proposal to inscribe it to Tammany's "Charlie," such was the storm of protest by the "high hat" uptown New Yorkers that the sachems of the Wigwam have since connected Murphy with the gift only by most delicate inference.

Circumspection notwithstanding, there stands the Murphy pole in the paternal shadow, as it were, of the Seventeenth Street Wigwam at the northeast corner of the Square—a real Tammany legend for the East Side, where the organization recruits the bulk of its voters under a boss system that has not changed in the quarter of a century since Croker left Tammany, save in so far as the veneer of civilization has thickened.

* * *

And now, six years after the passing of Murphy, the city has gotten its expensive flagpole to the dulcet strains of a tune called "Tammany." For the occasion, the braves put on their green and yellow neckpieces and, flanked by the bright banners of the Society of St. Tammany, walked over from the Hall to hear Mayor Walker—"Jimmy" to them—accept the shaft for the "greatest city in the world."

"In Tammany," the Mayor told them, "that man is considered a patriot who has a deep-seated love for the people, for his country and for liberty. That was the kind of patriotism for which Charles Francis Murphy was an inspiration to this country."

Nothing marred the historic scene unless it was the steady wash of a muddy overflow by the brooms of some city employees down the steps of the Square. The cherry and plum peddlers and the pretzel woman had selected likely sale spots with a respectful eye for the policemen who spring numerously into being for any occasion involving the local democracy. Across the street patriotic bunting draped the windows of the three-story pink brick tepee that is representative, its builders say, of the new-era respectability of the body politic for which it is rendezvous.

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The law of immobility binds a statue to a single gesture in perpetuity, and so the elegant back of the Marquis de Lafayette remains turned to the Murphy flagpole. But it is a restless block the gentleman-patriot faces on Fourth Avenue, with its daily massing of unshaven Communists before The Worker building, a few doors down from Tammany Hall; with its defiant signs shouting in red: "On with the fight for work and wages," "Class Against Class"—and, to ears ceaselessly assaulted by gesticulatory arguments on capitalistic government and downtrodden masses, no doubt the memorializing of "Charlie" Murphy sounded very mild.

Likewise, to the south, General Washington keeps his bronze charger straight ahead. But so has he steadfastly done ever since his ascendancy there, for all the surging of Fourteenth Street where it fringes the Bowery and the tenements, rife with hawkers and loudspeaker jazz, cheap clothing shops, necktie carts, "hot-dog" counters, and rivers of people from converging subway warrens—unblinking over the incredible transformation of a section from the habitat of the "old aristocracy" to an inchoate medley of immigrant hordes. Moreover, his hour of greatness is forever won, and beside that fact, what is one more silken banner loosed to the breeze ahead on a hot day?

To the west, from an equal eminence, the Great Emancipator studies the scene, but it is with his perpetual air of impenetrable stoicism. He, too, is long accustomed to the ardent expressivism of this Square, where the rush of Manhattan swirls momentarily before plunging into the swift currents of city streams, and where it is a rare evening that some street spieler does not prop up a dusty American banner at his feet to rant to the jeers or applause of coatless citizens on what is wrong with the Government.

The skyscraper has not yet cast its shadow across this Square, so that the sun will tip the Murphy pole with brightness for some time to come. And to the old Tammany it will symbolize a rebuke to the so-called new, with its penchant for leaders with university degrees and dignity. And to the new, it will long remind of the old chiefs of the tepee, who, by virtue of an amorphous charter, with one hand distributed benevolence to the citizens of the substratum and with the other garnered their votes.

The rise of Murphy was like the rise of Boss Kelly, of Boss Tweed, of Boss Croker.

"The big chief for twenty years sat in his tepee," was the way a Tammany brave spoke of him a year ago, when the dedication of the new hall raised the question whether in the ceremonies there was not buried the old Tammany. "He was a silent chief, possessing the twin faculties of contemplation and accomplishment. He reared a race of braves who are now chiefs in his stead, and no one of them has foresworn his allegiance to his ancient tribe. Call the roll. Who of New York's democracy will stand up to be counted as of another Tammany?"

* * *

The treasure chest is fuller these years than in the days when it already held all that a buccaneer's dream could ask for. Meanwhile, political New York has remained much the same as of old; has not changed along with the sky line and the improvements in buildings and externals, for, with a school system still controlled by Tammany, it is a far fancy to believe that the hall's method of "feudal paternalistic government" has been outgrown. How long it will last is a question which is now being asked even within the Tammany tribe. There can be no doubting that a brave effort will be made in the November election to sweep the organization from power. Its political foes already have begun their campaign, centering their attack on recent repeated and cumulative evidences of political corruption, the buying and selling of office, and graft that ranges from the pushcart variety to "Big Business."

But it might be asked if the situation as it concerns Tammany rule in New York is any worse than boss rule in other great cities. Boston has its problems, and Philadelphia; Chicago, New Orleans and Pittsburgh have theirs. So that it devolves finally upon what a city will "stand for." Written in the annals is indubitable proof that the measure of right government is in proportion to the public's intransigent demand for it.

As for New York—new Tammany or old Tammany, it does not much interfere with the order of living. Manhattan walks in too great crowds to be much concerned over the fitness of things. In its race with the times, it is too often faced with incongruous juxtaposition to stare much—even at a Murphy flagpole alongside Lafayette, Washington and Lincoln.

W. D.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

Jungfrau Line May Have Rival

THE famous railway up the Jungfrau bids fair to have a rival in the Grisons. E. Zimmermann, engineer and director of the Bernina Railway, which runs from St. Moritz to Tirano, near the Lake of Como, has applied for a concession for the construction of a railway up to the Piz Bernina. The line proposed would be similar to that of the Jungfrau, more than half its length, or about three and one-half miles, being through a tunnel. It is proposed to build a small hotel on the summit at a height of 13,180 feet. This would be higher than the hotel on the Jungfraujoch, the present highest, in Europe, which stands at 11,340 feet, but the surrounding valleys are, of course, higher. At the Prievlusa (11,300 feet) a station is proposed similar to that at the Eigerwand on the Jungfrau Railway, where a magnificent view would be obtained to the east of the Piz Palu and to the west of the Piz Rosegg. The difference in altitude from the Morteratsch Station, where the Bernina Railway would be left—just at the foot of the glacier of the same name—would be 6890 feet, and it is hoped to accomplish the journey in one and one-half hours. The maximum rise would not be more than 33 per cent, which is largely exceeded on the Pilatus Railway near Lucerne, where it is in places 50 per cent. The electric line would be rack and pinion over most of the distance.

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Citizenship is Highly Valued

A family in Russia, with Swiss ancestry, has been applying for readmission into the citizenship of the ancestral commune. It is composed of the descendants of a former citizen of Pratteln. Martin Stohler-Mesmer emigrated to Russia in 1804 and, having made a fortune, was obliged for various reasons to renounce his Swiss nationality. At the present time his descendants number forty-two and form ten families, all bearing the name of Stohler. They lost their all in the revolution and wish to leave Russia, but can do so only if papers are furnished from their place of origin. A special sitting of the citizens of Pratteln has decided to reinstate them. Citizenship of certain Swiss communes is a very valuable possession, as the communes are wealthy and able to assist their citizens in case of need, while various privileges attach to citizenship. Such citizenship is jealously guarded and outsiders practically never gain admission.

* * *

Zurich to Have Open-Air Rink

Zurich is to have an open-air artificial skating rink. The spot chosen is on the Dolder, the small eminence overlooking Zurich, where a golf course, tennis courts, and other attractions are already provided. The system proposed consists in providing a level open space where it is possible to have excellent ice during at least four and probably six months of the year, as the temperature seldom rises above 52° Fahrenheit, and the machines can in any case produce ice in this temperature. In the evening, in particular, when the thermometer descends to 40° or 42°, the ice should be excellent. The necessary ground on the Dolder has already been obtained and plans drawn for the refrigerating plant, restaurant, cloakrooms, etc. There will be room to seat 700 spectators, and on the occasion of hockey matches and other attractions it will be possible to accommodate 6000 spectators. The area of artificial ice will be over an acre in size, extensible at times of natural frost to nearly two acres. The rink is to be ready in November. It is thought that Zurich will make a good center for international ice sport events, and doubtless some interesting contests will be arranged.

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Summer School Held in Geneva

The Geneva Institute of International Relations has just held its annual summer school in Geneva. This event is arranged in coöperation by the British League of Nations Union and the League of Nations Association of New York. The numbers are limited to 300 and there is always a large demand for tickets. As usual, Sherwood Eddy brought over a party of about sixty from the States, and there were about 100 British students, the remainder being chiefly unattached Americans. The lecturers included Prof. André Siegfried of Paris, who spoke of the economic consequences of the war; Profs. J. L. Brierly, Gilbert Murray and Salvador de Madariaga of Oxford, Sir Andrew McFadyean, formerly secretary-general of the Reparations Commission and commissioner of controlled revenues, Berlin; W. Arnold Forster, of the British Labor Party's advisory committee on international affairs; J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, and others. The round-table discussions were interesting and animated, and the opinion was generally expressed that the school was one of the best yet held.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Lawlessness and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a significant fact that some thirty books a day, over 11,000 a year, are stolen from the Boston Public Library, and that the thefts from the Widener Library at Cambridge are so flagrant that drastic action has had to be taken.

A former librarian here in Quincy told me—and the statement was so amazing that I got him to put it in writing: "The increase in theft and mutilation since the war is appalling. In a quite considerable examination of library statistics before and after the war, it seemed to me there were ten times as many books stolen since the war."

All history shows that after every war there is a great moral slump, and present-day facts show that this is now general throughout the countries that were at war.

And yet some people are trying to make us believe that the present lawlessness is due to prohibition!

With the present after-war lawless spirit, the old disgraceful saloon conditions would be even more disgraceful now were the saloons here.

When the United States becomes a less lawless nation, observance and enforcement of prohibition will improve and the great business, civic and moral gains already brought by prohibition will be even greater.

DELCEVARE KING,
Quincy, Mass.